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ABSTRACT

This report is an annual compilation of state higher education appropriations summarized and placed in a historical context with analysis of short-term and long-term trends. The data were first reported monthly in "The Grapevine," a publication of the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University. The first section offers an overview and the central analysis. This covers a look at the last three decades, a retrospective of Fiscal Year 1993, current trends in 2-year gains, a look at 10 "Metgastates," regional analysis, revenue variations, and sector variations. A conclusion to this section highlights the precipitous and negative change in state funding for higher education in fiscal years '92 and '93 after several decades of increases. In contrast, support for student financial aid was strong and recent tax increases and other events may signal a return to increased support. National tables and comparative measures in three tables show percentages of 2-year gains for all states, state appropriations for the most recent 3 years, and state tax appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income along with national rankings. A final section offers state-by-state appropriations for higher education from tax revenues for individual institutions for 1991-92 and 1992-93. (Contains 25 references.) (JB)

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State Higher Education Appropriations 1992-93

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State Higher Education Appropriations 1992-93

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March 1993

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Center for Higher Education
5900 EAF
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Normal, IL 61761

The data are in tabular form for each state for each fiscal year since FY 1977.
The software program used is LOTUS 1-2-3, Release 2.01.
Price: $25.00 (prepayment preferred)
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Preface

One of several strengths of Ed Hines' annual compilation of state appropriations data is its timeliness. Reported monthly in *Grapevine* from Illinois State University and summarized each fall by the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, these data are then updated and placed in a historical context by the author in this final report by SHEEO. This report, distributed early in the calendar year, serves as the document of record on state support for higher education. The author's analysis of the short-term and long-term trends adds to the usefulness of the report. Another strength of this report is its consistency over a long period of time in capturing what could be called "total state tax effort" aimed at higher education operations.

In many ways, Hines' report on state appropriations has become a kind of barometer of the financial health of public higher education. Judging from the results of the past two years, we apparently have an ailing patient. But the reader is cautioned to look beyond the data here and to extend his or her assessment to other important factors affecting the *total* resources available to a state and its institutions. Many factors affect the financial health of public higher education, but two — enrollment trends and tuition increases — are especially relevant in the current environment. Many states, including some of those reporting the greatest declines in tax-based support, have allowed institutions to increase tuition significantly. In some cases, tuition increases have made up most, if not all, of the cutbacks in state appropriations. In other states, various pressures have contained tuition, leaving institutions to absorb the state cuts.

In order to fully understand the health of a public higher institution or system, one also needs to know what has happened to enrollment. States with growing enrollment and declining appropriations are providing less per-student support than states with stable or declining enrollments. Several public higher education systems are capping enrollment, either directly or indirectly, in response to state cutbacks. Other systems, out of commitment to access or political pressure, are absorbing these additional students.

These two factors — enrollment and tuition — represent the principal policy levers that states have to mitigate the effects of declines in state support. The third factor, of course, primarily under the influence of institutions, is productivity improvement. (While much anecdotal information exists on productivity improvements, no data exist to quantify its impact.)

Over the past several years, the *Grapevine* Advisory Committee, formed by Ed Hines, has made technical improvements to the data. We have attempted to put our state appropriations data in the broader context of both enrollment and tuition changes (as well as changes in other sources of revenue). To date, we have not found a solution to our dilemma — at least one which does not compromise our first objective: to provide *timely* data on state support.

While this might be interpreted as a limitation, we recognize that we are not the only source of information and analysis on the financing of higher education. And we urge readers to combine use of this data with other reports. Readers will find, for example, that Kent Halstead provides an analysis of a variety of factors affecting the total per-student support available in the public sector. His data also include a 15-year historical base. Halstead's report is published by Research Associates of Washington and entitled *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*. For the most recent data on tuition, we recommend the annual report by Jacquelin Johnson of the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board entitled, *Tuition and Required Fees: A National Comparison*.

It is our hope that this report on state appropriations, combined with other national sources of data, will provide the latest information available for our readers. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improvement.

James R. Mingle
Executive Director

Acknowledgments

This publication relies upon a nationwide network of higher education and state government officials in the 50 states. These individuals report legislative appropriations for operating expenses of higher education which are published in monthly issues of *Grapevine*, published at the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, and summarized in an October issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

This book-length publication is the most complete and accurate compilation of these appropriations data which reflect total state tax effort for all of higher education. The publication of this material relies upon the material furnished by individuals in the states, and their contributions are acknowledged with appreciation. Gwen B. Pruyne, managing editor of *Grapevine*, prepared the statistical tabulations in this publication and provided editorial assistance. Sara Wills, doctoral candidate in Higher Educational Administration at Illinois State, devoted much of her assistantship to this effort.

The many contributions of the *Grapevine* Advisory Committee, whose names are listed below, are recognized with gratitude. This group meets annually as part of the Inservice Program of the State Higher Education Finance Officers' annual meeting. In 1992, this meeting was held in Washington, D.C.

Brenda Albright, Tennessee Higher Education Commission
Barbara Gittins, Utah Board of Regents
Stephen Jordan, Arizona Board of Regents
Charles Lenth, SHEEO/NCES Communication Network
Lucy Martin, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning
James Mingle, SHEEO
Michael Mullen, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia
Richard Novak, Association of Governing Boards for Universities and Colleges
Kevin Woolfork, California Postsecondary Education Commission

State Higher Education Appropriations: 1992-93

State support for higher education in the 1993 fiscal year showed a distinctly negative pattern for the second consecutive year. One year ago, for the first time on record, state governments appropriated less to higher education than in the preceding year. But in late 1992, state governments had appropriated less to higher education for FY93 than in either FY92 or FY91, effectively turning back the total amount appropriated nationally to the FY90 level.

In order to provide a context for these most recent two years, which by any measure have been extraordinary, this report looks briefly at the recent history of state appropriations for higher education, followed by a retrospective of fiscal year 1993.

Background: The Last Three Decades

Higher education has benefited from several decades of state tax support which annually has exceeded inflation levels, with few exceptions. During the 1980s, higher education support lagged behind inflation only in 1981 and 1983.* As the 1980s drew to a close, there was a short-lived surge in state tax support for higher education in FY90. But 1991 began the current downward cycle. In FY91, levels of state support plummeted to the point where there was a negative one-year percentage change for higher education between FY91 and FY92. This loss, since it initially appeared, has improved to a gain of .2% because of state supplemental appropriations, causing revisions in state tax appropriations figures published in this report last year. In FY93, the initial round of state legislative appropriations reflected declines from both FY91 and FY92, causing the first one-year and two-year declines ever recorded in the history of this data collection. In a dismal observation, the National Conference of State Legislatures noted that: "What was largely a regional crisis a year ago is now nationwide."

From Expansion to Slowed Growth. The 1960s and '70s were periods in which the federal government initiated major policies for higher education, including the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Education Amendments of 1972. The growth of higher education and the vital role of government in that growth were unprecedented, leading to a description of the 1960s as a decade of "fast acceleration of growth" (Carnegie Foundation, 1975). Indeed, this period ended what the Carnegie Foundation described as three major shifts in the support of higher education: (1) from higher education as a relatively small, largely private enterprise to a sizeable societal institution with greater institutional and educational costs; (2) from private to public financial sources; and (3) from local support toward greater federal support. By the 1970s, there were shares of equal magnitude between state/local governmental support and federal support (Carnegie Foundation, 1976). This transitional period led to a slowing of government support in the '80s which Clark Kerr had correctly predicted would become known as "a state period" in the initiation of higher education policies (Kerr, 1980).

A number of events slowed the rate of growth in higher education. The nationwide "tax revolt," which began in California in 1978, was followed by a 24% reduction in constant dollars in federal student aid to higher education from 1981 to 1990 (Benjamin, 1992). From 1978 to 1989, there was a 13% reduction in constant dollars in federal financial support to the states, due particularly to cuts in federal block grants and in revenue sharing. The effect of this so-labeled "New Federalism," initiated by President Ronald Reagan, was simultaneously to reduce the level of federal dollars to the states while increasing the number of federal regulations which states were expected to follow and enforce. These various regulations dealt with health, safety and elementary/secondary education (Tolchin, 1990). The largest cuts in federal aid occurred in the early 1980s, after the 1981 enactment of Reagan's "New Federalism." The response in many states was to increase taxes.

The majority of states increased personal income and/or sales taxes either in 1982 or in 1983, amounting to the largest volume of tax increases ever enacted (Gold, 1987). A cycle of taxation then occurred which was followed by reductions in 1984 and 1985, and by major structural changes in federal

*The Higher Education Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars.

tax policy in 1986 and redefinitions of marginal tax rates beginning in 1988.

The Nineties and Higher Education. By 1990, states increasingly were in an untenable position. The national and regional economies had slowed as the federal government imposed spending requirements on states as part of legislation designed to reduce the federal debt (Pear, 1990). By 1991, most economists openly admitted that the nation had entered a recession. The November 1990 elections demonstrated that the public was voting against politicians who pledged new or additional taxes. In fact, taxes were the major issue in 14 states where voters elected governors of the opposite party. The 74% success rate of incumbent governors was considerably less than the 97% success rate for U.S. senators and representatives (Hinds, 1990).

As the rate of increase in state tax appropriations slowed during the 1980s, the price of tuition charged to students by campuses and systems of higher education began to rise. Two researchers commented on the inverse, causal relationship between tuition and state tax appropriations: "During the last ten years, institutions in many states increased tuition when appropriation increases were lower and instituted smaller tuition increases when appropriations were higher" (Wittstruck and Bragg, 1988). Evangelauf (1990) observed that for 10 consecutive years, tuition increases had outpaced the increase in inflation, although one year later the rate of tuition increases had slowed somewhat. Responding to complaints about excessively high tuition charges, the Congressional Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families heard testimony in 1992 from consumers and higher education experts about, as the phenomenon came to be termed, why students were paying more but getting less.

In 1991 and 1992, numerous regional and national news sources published articles about the crisis in higher education. For example, claiming that universities were "grop[ing] for lost image," a *New York Times* analyst quoted former New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean, who said: "Our ivory tower is under siege" because "people are questioning our mission and questioning who we are. They claim we cost too much, spend carelessly, teach poorly, plan myopically and when we are questioned, we act defensively" (DePalma, 1992a). The *Times* earlier had noted that "universities have gotten the message," but predicted that by the 21st century "large research universities like Yale and Columbia will shrink and become more specialized . . . . Teachers at elite private institutions and state-supported ones alike will be handling more courses . . . . Tuition will be substantially higher and financial aid scarcer" (DePalma, 1992b). News articles citing serious and widespread funding problems appeared ironically as colleges and universities reported record-high enrollments (*Campus Trends*, American Council on Education, 1992). Campuses were dealing with regular mid-year budget reductions and recisions and their effects — tuition increases, increased class sizes, fewer course sections, hiring freezes and spending reductions on libraries and construction (El-Khawas, 1992).

One forecast about the early '90s had particular relevance for higher education. Steven Gold of the Center for the Study of the States, Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, described what the early 1990s would look like, especially regarding prospects for revenue and education. Increases in tax revenue, he predicted, will outpace personal income because of increased spending; economic growth will slow because of productivity problems and slow growth in the labor force; intergovernmental competition for economic development will intensify; Medicaid and prisons, major areas of state government spending, likely will require greater state spending, as will spending on elementary and secondary education (Gold, 1991).

These bleak prospects did not go unnoticed by higher education leaders who increasingly spoke out in favor of tax reforms and tax increases to benefit education (Lively, 1992a). However, the general budgetary "squeeze" promised to affect higher education for the foreseeable future. Deep cuts occurred in California as well as in a number of other states. Clearly, state lawmakers were taking a renewed interest in "accountability," demonstrated by a number of states studying faculty productivity with an eye on the possibility of increasing faculty teaching loads; examining graduation rates to learn why such a high percentage of students take longer than four years to earn a bachelor's degree; and measuring the extent to which investment in higher education stimulates economic development and improves the work force (Lively, 1992b).

By late 1992, the recession appeared to be coming to an end. Tax collections, especially in personal income and sales taxes, rose toward the end of 1992. While corporate income tax revenues declined in 21

states, the broadening of the tax base and the lack of political backlash to the large number of tax increases in 1991 and in 1992 may signal a more optimistic future for higher education (Gold and McCormick, 1992). As the outgoing president of Columbia University remarked:

> *Almost alone among contemporary institutions, we take the long view [in higher education]. The crisis of the moment must be managed, but we measure our success over generations. We are struggling to preserve our endowments precisely because our vision of service encompasses not just today's students but tomorrow's as well. In an era characterized by the evanescent—the quick buck and the empty political promise—the hallmark of America's universities remains the enduring* (Sovern, June 13, 1992).

A Retrospective of Fiscal Year 1993

In FY93, state governments appropriated $39.4 billion to higher education, representing a gain of 62% over the most recent 10-year period. (The changes in both dollars and percentages gained from 1983 to 1993 are shown in **Table 1**. See also **Figure 1**.) This gain represents a clear slowing of growth compared to previous 10-year periods. For instance, from FY80 to FY90, there was a dollar gain of 104% or more than double, from $19.2 billion to $39.1 billion. Another way to examine **Table 1** is to consider the magnitude of the annual gain in dollars. From FY83 to FY93, the annual dollar gain exceeded $2 billion five times, specifically in 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989 and 1990. The dollar gain was between one and two billion dollars in 1983, 1984 and 1987. However, the dollar gain fell to $500 million in 1991, $100 million in 1992, and in FY93 the change was negative — an actual decline of $300 million from the previous year.

Current Trends in Two-Year Gains

Table 2 lists the two-year percentage gains of the 50 states in descending order, from Nevada at 27% to Virginia at -13%. Prior to the 1990s, few states ever demonstrated a negative percentage, representing an actual decline over the previous two years. However, in 1991, three states (Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island) had negative two-year changes. In FY92, 12 states had negative changes over two years, and 21 states had negative changes over one year. In FY93, 19 states had either negative changes or no change over two years, and 23 states had either negative changes or zero change over one year.

Table 3 identifies the states that showed an increasing, decreasing or identical two-year percentage gain compared to the preceding year. In FY93, 11 states reported two-year gains that were greater than the percentage gains they reported in FY92. Of these 11 states, six reported negative changes in FY92, but only three states (Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island) were in the negative category in FY93. Out of 50 states, 39 reported negative changes or no change in two-year percentage gain in FY93, compared with 43 states in FY92.

The "Megastates"

The "megastates" are a group of highly populated, industrialized states having sizeable numbers of colleges and universities. The term was coined by Neal Peirce in *The Megastates of America* (1972), refer-

Table 1

Changes in Dollars and Percentages for All States, FY83 to FY93

Fiscal Years	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1-Year Gain (billions of dollars)	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	.5	.1	-.3
1-Year Gain (Percent)	5.6	6.5	9.8	8.2	4.5	6.3	7.4	6.8	1.4	.2	-.8
2-Year Gain (Percent)	15.8	12.5	16.9	18.8	13.0	11.0	14.1	14.6	8.2	1.6	-.6

Figure 1

State Appropriations for Higher Education 1983-1993

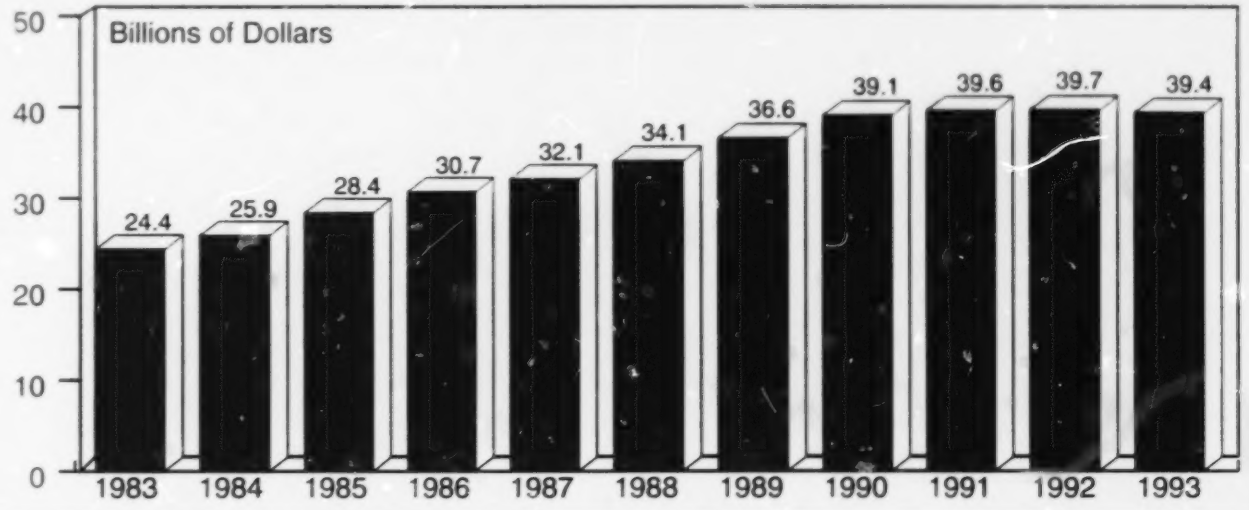


Table 2

Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds, FY93 Over FY91

	States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain	Total
H	Nevada 27.09	S	Wisconsin 7.05	T	Indiana 2.06	L	Vermont . . . . . -3.34	-0.62
I	Arkansas 25.21	E	Washington 6.16	H	Kentucky 2.06	O	Maryland . . . . . -3.43	
G	Oregon 15.58	C	Louisiana 5.99	I	Arizona 1.50	W	Minnesota . . . . . -4.20	
H	South Dakota . . 15.53	O	Tennessee 4.98	R	New Hampshire . . 1.46	E	New York . . . . . -4.92	
E	Utah 13.32	N	Idaho 4.68	D	Alabama 1.03	S	Ohio . . . . . -6.55	
S	North Dakota . . 12.16	D	Delaware 4.29		Missouri . . . . . -0.40	T	Connecticut . . . . -6.95	
T	Oklahoma 11.59		Colorado 4.01		Pennsylvania . . . -0.49		Rhode Island . . . -7.08	
	New Jersey 9.96		North Carolina . . 3.88		South Carolina . . -0.57		Maine . . . . . -7.14	
	Hawaii 8.98		Michigan 3.55		Georgia . . . . . -0.99		Alaska . . . . . -7.33	
	Nebraska 8.95		Mississippi 3.24		Illinois . . . . . -1.35		Florida . . . . . -8.59	
	New Mexico 8.77		West Virginia . . . 3.24		Wyoming . . . . . -2.20		Massachusetts . . -10.31	
	Texas 8.65		Kansas 3.23				California . . . . . -11.95	
	Montana 7.90		Iowa 3.02				Virginia . . . . . -12.51	

ring to the 10 most populous states which were "tied together by bonds of economics, culture and attitude as strong as any geographic area." Nine of the 10 megastates described by Peirce are identical to the 10 megastates identified herein. In this report, the term "megastate" designates a state that annually appropriates more than $1 billion dollars for operating expenses of higher education. As recently as FY91, there were 12 such megastates, but in FY92 Minnesota and Virginia dropped out of the category when their appropriations fell below $1 billion dollars.

The megastates represent more than half of the total amount appropriated to higher education by state governments, as shown in **Table 4** (see page 7). Of the 10 megastates, California had the largest appropriation of nearly $5 billion, followed by Texas at $2.8 billion and New York at $2.7 billion. The remaining seven states — Illinois, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey — appropriated less than $2 billion. In percentages of two-year gain, only four of the 10 states were in the positive category this year, led by New Jersey at 10%; Texas, 9%; and North Carolina and Michigan at 4%. Six states had a negative two-year

Table 3

Increasing, Identical and Decreasing Two-Year Percentage Gains Compared to Preceding Year

Eleven States With Increasing Two-Year Gains*			Seven States With Identical Two-Year Gains			Thirty-two States With Decreasing Two-Year Gains*					
State	FY 90-92	FY 91-93	State	FY 90-92	FY 91-93	State	FY 90-92	FY 91-93	State	FY 90-92	FY 91-93
Arkansas	20	25	Colorado	4	4	Alabama	2	1	Michigan	9	4
Massachusetts	-28	-8	Georgia	-1	-1	Alaska	1	-7	Minnesota	5	-4
Mississippi	-5	3	Kansas	3	3	Arizona	10	1	Montana	21	8
New Jersey	1	10	Missouri	0	0	California	3	-12	Nebraska	16	9
New York	-13	-5	North Dakota	12	12	Connecticut	-2	-7	Nevada	31	27
North Carolina	-1	4	Oregon	16	16	Delaware	5	4	New Hampshire	9	1
Rhode Island	-17	-7	Vermont	-3	-3	Florida	-5	-9	New Mexico	18	9
South Dakota	13	16				Hawaii	15	9	Ohio	2	-7
Tennessee	-2	5				Idaho	24	5	Oklahoma	20	12
Texas	8	9				Illinois	1	-1	Pennsylvania	8	0
Utah	9	13				Indiana	11	2	South Carolina	4	-1
						Iowa	7	3	Virginia	-5	-13
						Kentucky	17	2	Washington	13	6
						Louisiana	9	6	West Virginia	10	3
						Maine	8	-7	Wisconsin	9	7
						Maryland	-2	-3	Wyoming	8	-2

*The percentages of gain for FY92 are those which were reported last year, without taking into account revisions which have occurred since November 1, 1991. This is justified by the fact that, almost without exception, the differences between the two-year percentage gains are so great that even revisions to appropriations would not significantly change the groupings of states.

(Continued in next column)

gain, beginning with Pennsylvania and Illinois, followed by New York, Ohio, Florida and California, with California having the largest decline at -12% over two years.

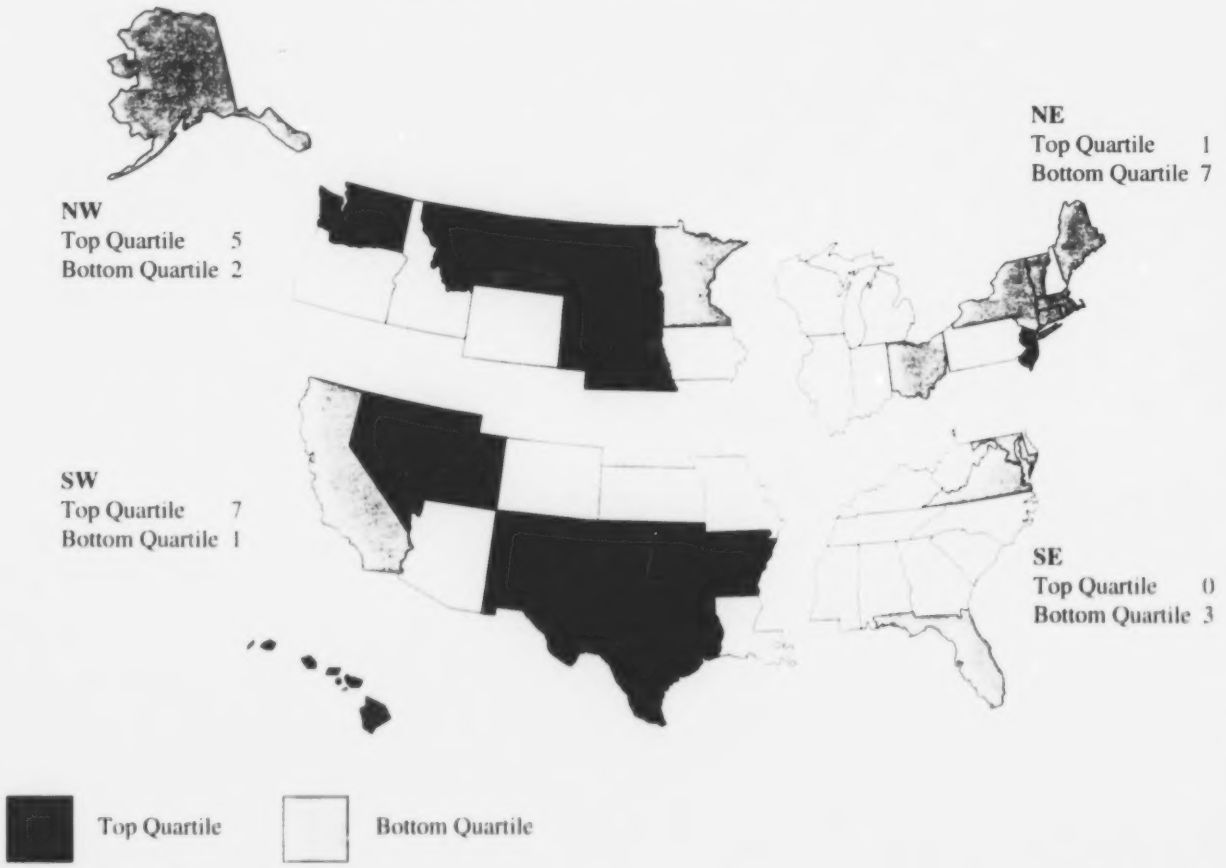
The impact of these 10 megastates on the national total is substantial. If California is removed from the calculation, for instance, the national two-year gain increases from -1% to +1.3%. If both California and New York, states with the largest higher education appropriations, are omitted from the calculation, the national two-year gain moves upward to +2%. When six of the 10 megastates are in the negative category, the national total is adversely affected. In FY93, this effect was especially significant, resulting in both two-year and one-year negative percentage changes.

A Regional View

A regional view of state higher education support takes into account geographic quadrants and statistical quartiles, as shown in **Figure 2**. The 50 states were divided into four quartiles, based on descending order of two-year percentage gains. The nation was divided into four quadrants, using the northeast corner of Missouri as a center point. The Mississippi River divides East from West, and the Ohio River and southern border of Pennsylvania divide Northeast from Southeast. Alaska is placed with the Northwest, and Hawaii is placed with the Southeast.

The quartiles included three groupings of 13 states, and one, the third quartile, of 11 states because of natural "breaks" between quartiles. Usually the top

Figure 2
Quartile Map — Two-Year Changes



quartile includes states expected to have greater than 20% two-year gains. This year, only two states exceeded 20% over two years (Nevada and Arkansas). Five states clustered in the "teens" (Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, North Dakota, Oklahoma), and the remaining six states had either 8% or 9% gains over two years. The second quartile included 13 states showing two-year gains between 3% and 7%. The third quartile, five states had two-year gains of 1% or 2%, and the remainder of the states, including the entire bottom quartile states, were in the negative. Two states had two-year losses greater than -10% (California, -12%; Virginia, -12.5%).

Regionally, the states west of the Mississippi River did far better than states east of the Mississippi, with 12 of the 13 states in the top quartile. Seven states had two-year gains greater than 10%, including four in the Southwest and three in the Northwest. Only four of the 19 states in the negative change category were located in the West: Wyoming, -2%; Minnesota, -4%; Alaska, -7%; and California, leading the nation at -12%.

Of the four quadrants, the Northeast demonstrated the worst performance, with only three of 14 states in the top half and 11 states in the bottom half. Only one state was in the top quartile (New Jersey, 10%). Seven Northeast states were in the bottom quartile, and all seven demonstrated two-year losses.

The Southeast quadrant did not fare much better, having no states in the top quartile and three in the bottom quartile. All but eight of the 26 states east of

the Mississippi River were in the bottom half, with 10 of these 26 states in the bottom quartile.

The Northwest and Southwest told a far more positive story with 18 of 24 states in the top half and only six of 24 states in the bottom half.

Table 4
Changes in Dollars and Percentages for Megastates

Megastate	FY90-91	FY91-92	FY92-93	Percentages of Gain 1-Year	Percentages of Gain 2-Year
California	$5,498,886	$5,652,148	$4,841,606	-14	-12
Florida	1,548,285	1,443,318	1,415,262	-2	-9
Illinois	1,742,428	1,712,913	1,718,849	0	-1
Michigan	1,486,694	1,533,685	1,539,460	0	4
New Jersey	1,071,222	1,140,332	1,177,880	3	10
New York	2,828,116	2,760,719	2,689,086	-3	-5
North Carolina	1,484,279	1,445,790	1,541,926	7	4
Ohio	1,472,920	1,414,735	1,376,490	-3	-7
Pennsylvania	1,395,732	1,483,318	1,388,920	-6	0
Texas	2,579,342	2,821,806	2,802,348	-1	9
Totals	$21,107,904	$21,408,765	$20,491,827	-4	-3
National Totals/Gain	$39,644,034	$39,748,026	$39,407,111	-1	-1

Regional Variations

Geographically based differences in levels of state government support of higher education provide convenient bases for observations about these data. In the late '70s and early '80s, many assertions were made about an economically vigorous "Sunbelt" reaching generally across the South from Southern California to Texas to Florida, versus the so-called "Rustbelt" of the industrialized upper Midwest, Mid Atlantic and Eastern Seaboard.

More recently, the obvious phenomenon has been East versus West, with numerous states east of the Mississippi River experiencing significant economic difficulty and many western states demonstrating comparatively stronger economic recovery. Comparing FY93 to FY91, all states in the lowest quartile were east of the Mississippi except Alaska, California and Minnesota. Conversely, virtually all states in the top quartile were located west of the Mississippi with strong groupings of top-quartile states located in the Northern and Southern Plains regions.

It was only a few years ago, in the mid-'80s, when many eastern states experienced an economic resurgence. Along with economic growth, demands on state treasuries — including funding for higher education — began to increase. States were able to increase support of services because economic activity was vigorous and fiscal resources were plentiful. That positive scenario changed abruptly with the convergence of the recession, contracting markets and increasing demands for state services. Those pressures were greatest in the East, which suffered more severe economic problems than were experienced in the West. The future of higher education will depend largely on the strength of the underlying economies in the states and on financial resources available to higher education as well as to all other areas of public service.

Revenue Variations

In order for states to support higher education or, for that matter, other areas of public service and education, they must have the ability to raise revenue through appropriate systems of taxation. This is a measure of revenue capacity which, for the purpose of this analysis, is defined by the projected percentage increase in state general revenue funds from the preceding to the current fiscal year. **Table 5** reflects revenue capacity in the first column of statistical data.

The next variable used in this analysis is labeled "lawmaker willingness," defined by the apparent willingness of state legislators to support public ser-

Table 5

Comparison of Revenue Capacity, Willingness and Higher Education Effort, Percentage Increase, FY92-93

Top 10 One-Year Gainers				Bottom 10 One-Year Gainers			
States	General Revenue Increase* (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase* (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase (Effort)**	States	General Revenue Increase* (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase* (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase (Effort)**
	One-Year Percentage				One-Year Percentage		
Mississippi	2.6	2.2	10.9	New York	3.2	3.2	-2.6
Maryland	8.8	6.2	10.0	Ohio	5.8	3.8	-2.7
Tennessee	12.8	14.6	9.9	Kentucky	5.3	0.9	-2.8
Massachusetts	4.9	8.0	9.4	Virginia	6.4	1.9	-3.0
Georgia	9.0	8.2	8.9	Minnesota	4.7	0.8	-3.0
Nevada	12.0	5.8	8.2	Montana	8.1	4.9	-3.2
Iowa	9.4	6.7	7.8	Alaska	-4.4	-2.9	-3.3
Arkansas	7.4	3.7	6.7	Connecticut	5.1	6.0	-4.2
North Carolina	5.8	9.6	6.6	Pennsylvania	-1.3	2.1	-6.4
Colorado	5.6	5.2	5.8	California	2.9	-5.2	-14.3
Mean in FY92	5.9	6.0	12.1	Mean in FY92	0.8	2.1	-7.6
Mean in FY93	7.8	7.0	8.4	Mean in FY93	3.6	1.6	-4.6

Sources: *Anthony M. Hutchison, Arturo Perez and Ronald K. Snell, *State Budget Actions, 1992* (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, December 1992).

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vices funded from general tax revenues. Lawmaker willingness is operationally defined by the percentage of projected increase in state government expenditures from the general revenue fund from the previous to the current fiscal year. In **Table 5**, the variable of lawmaker willingness is found in the middle column of data.

The third and final variable used is specific effort for higher education, as measured by the percentage increase in appropriations for higher education from the preceding to the current fiscal year. The measure of higher education effort is taken directly from state appropriations data (published monthly in *Grapevine*, Illinois State University), collected as state legislatures made decisions regarding higher education support levels for the current fiscal year.

Table 5 displays these variables — revenue capacity, lawmaker willingness and higher education effort — for the 10 top and 10 bottom states, based on one-year percentage gains for higher education. Contrasting the top and bottom states, there were significant differences between the two groups of states in all three areas. The top states exhibited significantly greater revenue capacity with a mean one-year gain of 7.8%, compared to a mean one-year gain of 3.6% for the bottom states. The top states also were willing to appropriate resources for public services. The top states had a one-year gain of 7.0% in total state appropriations (lawmaker willingness), compared to a mean of 1.6% for the bottom states and an 8.4% one-year gain for higher education effort, compared to -4.6% among the bottom states.

The long-term decline in higher education's share of state spending is well documented (Research Associates, 1992). But what Table 5 demonstrates is the direct link between economic growth and higher education appropriations. As the economy goes, so goes higher education. This fact suggests that the more optimistic projections of revenue collections in FY93 bode well for higher education appropriations next year, provided this projected growth is realized.

Sector Variations

There are similarities and differences in specific sectors of higher education support, such as student financial aid, community colleges and principal public universities. The purpose of collecting state tax appropriations data is to display data and conduct aggregate analyses at the state level, not to focus on more discrete areas. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify areas of interest in most states. Three such areas are isolated for analysis: appropriation amounts for student financial aid, for community colleges and for principal or flagship public universities.

Student financial aid includes state tax funds appropriated to state scholarship commissions for distribution to students who attend either public or private colleges and universities. These funds do not include federally based student aid funds and campus-based student aid, such as college work-study and institutionally funded aid programs. In 40 of the 50 states, it was possible to identify state tax appropriations destined for distribution in student aid. There was a mean two-year gain of 14% for these student aid programs, which was many times larger than the national two-year gain of -.6% for all of higher education. Such a large effort in the support of student financial aid demonstrates significant sensitivity of state lawmakers to tuition levels and the need for increasing support for student aid. Two-year gains for student aid exceeded 10% in 15 states: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Public community colleges are funded either principally by state governments or by a state-local combination of resources, which include state taxes and local tax appropriations along with student tuition. In recent years, community colleges have been supported at levels exceeding aggregate levels of either state support or the national weighted mean of state support of higher education. In FY93, the national two-year percentage gain for state support of community colleges was virtually identical to the national weighted mean of state higher education support of -.6%. However, in 31 of the 41 states where state support to community colleges could be identified, the two-year gains in state support to community colleges slightly exceeded state support to higher education generally, although this amount was quite small, less than one percentage point. In only seven states were two-year percentage gains to community colleges less than two-year percentage gains to higher education.* The increased support for community colleges may be accounted for by increasing enrollment in this sector as students shift to lower-cost institutions.

Appropriations to principal state universities or the flagship campuses of public-sector institutions is a third area of interest. Principal state universities were identified in all states except New York. In the 49 states where principal state universities were identified, there was a mean two-year gain of 1.4%. This modest percentage gain compared quite favorably with the national weighted mean of -.6%. So, these principal state universities exhibited a stronger two-year percentage gain than did higher education in general. Given the higher-than-average support for student aid, community colleges and flagship campuses, state support to other entities — in some cases, regional universities and private institutions — suffered a somewhat larger share of cutbacks.

Conclusion

After several decades of consistent increases in state support for the operating expenses of higher education, FY92 and FY93 marked a precipitous and negative change. As this report graphically shows, there

*In calculating national average scores, weighted means are used by adding all of the appropriations, then calculating percentage changes. If, however, arithmetic means are calculated by averaging all of the percentages of gain for the individual states, then the two-year gain for community colleges increases to 9.8%. The magnitude of the difference between weighted and arithmetic means is accounted for by the effect of a few states that appropriate large amounts to community colleges, but which exhibit negative percentage changes in FY93. Most notably, this included California, Florida, New York and Virginia.

were record declines and slowing of growth in state higher education support during the two most recent fiscal years.

On the positive side, state support for student financial aid was especially strong, undoubtedly serving as a means of compensating for continued increases in student tuition which occurred as state support was on the decline. Interest in providing support to community colleges and to principal state universities continues, as measured by percentage gains in these areas, compared to lesser percentage increases for higher education as a whole.

Recent tax increases, combined with a possible turnaround in revenue capacity and the willingness to support public services and education, provide some optimism for the future. It may be that FY92 and FY93, two extraordinarily negative years of state support for higher education, will stand out as the low point in state higher education support for the decade.

National Tables and Comparative Measures

This section contains three tables of nationwide scope. A national map (below) shows percentages of two-year gains for all states. **Table 6** shows the states in alphabetical order with appropriations amounts for the most recent three years, as well as percentage changes for one-year, two years and 10 years.

Finally, a second 50-state table (**Table 7**) shows state tax appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income along with national rankings. These two measures are widely used by analysts and researchers when comparing the effort made by states for higher education. The per-capita measure enables comparisons to be made among states having different numbers of resident population. Otherwise, total appropriations amounts are skewed by demographic figures reflecting the size of the population served. The income measure reflects the basic wealth or economic capacity of a state using a standard indicator of personal income. Both the per-capita and personal income measures reflect state effort, in this case total state tax effort for higher education.

Caution needs to be used in interpreting these comparative measures. The principal limitation is that only state tax revenue is used to calculate the measures. Were local taxes, student tuition and federal revenue included, a different picture of higher education support likely would emerge. A more complete analysis would need to include more revenue measures than only state taxes. However, as the principal source of funds for the public sector and as an important revenue source for the private sector, these measures using only state taxes are of value if interpreted with these limitations in mind.

Figure 3

Percentages of Two-year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States FY1993 over FY1991

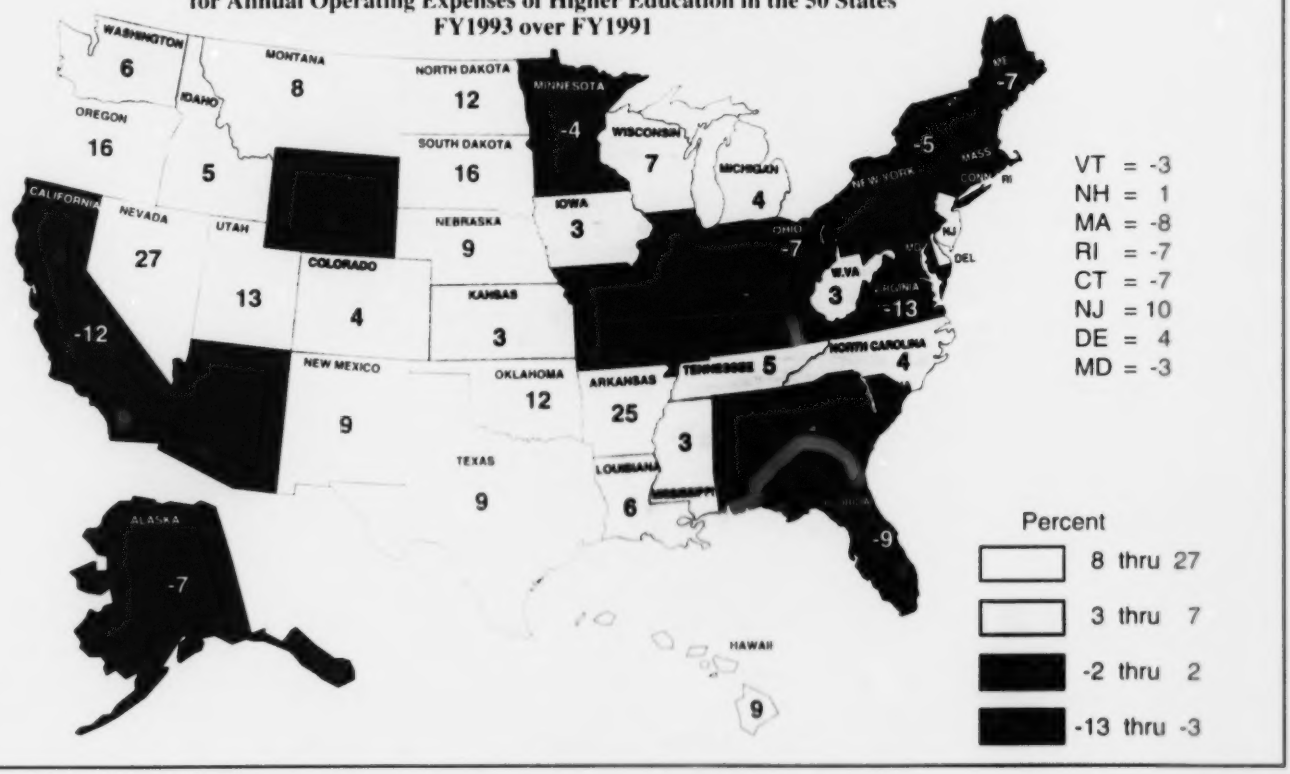

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Table 6

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1982-83, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, With Percentages of Gain Over the Most Recent 1, 2 and 10 Years (in Thousands of Dollars)

States	1982-83	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	One-Year % Gain	Two-Year % Gain	10-Year % Gain
Alabama	$407,082	$818,829	$818,755	$824,000	1	1	102
Alaska	205,467	187,892	179,981	174,118	-3	-7	-15
Arizona	286,623	596,328	597,340	605,267	1	1	111
Arkansas	198,090	328,904	386,064	411,827	7	25	108
California	3,173,649	5,498,886	5,652,148	4,841,606	-14	-12	53
Colorado	350,020	508,758	500,082	529,158	6	4	51
Connecticut	252,608	522,573	507,398	486,239	-4	-7	92
Delaware	76,900	117,429	121,011	122,469	1	4	59
Florida	905,796	1,548,285	1,443,318	1,415,262	-2	-9	56
Georgia	534,219	961,283	874,320	951,726	9	-1	78
Hawaii	185,526	313,531	340,296	341,693	0	9	84
Idaho	93,826	183,999	195,334	192,609	-1	5	105
Illinois	1,008,908	1,742,428	1,712,913	1,718,849	0	-1	70
Indiana	466,605	876,162	899,642	894,242	-1	2	92
Iowa	368,069	584,341	558,680	601,983	8	3	64
Kansas	307,963	451,299	451,465	465,860	3	3	51
Kentucky	366,969	609,228	639,422	621,794	-3	2	69
Louisiana	501,255	585,703	589,209	620,791	5	6	24
Maine	73,196	186,285	173,003	172,984	0	-7	136
Maryland	429,106	816,119	716,722	788,159	10	-3	84
Massachusetts	472,975	697,248	583,569	638,380	9	-8	35
Michigan	865,000	1,486,694	1,533,685	1,539,460	0	4	78
Minnesota	555,865	1,007,656	995,429	965,288	-3	-4	74
Mississippi	296,521	423,477	394,178	437,215	11	3	47
Missouri	358,090	592,864	574,670	590,483	3	0	65
Montana	95,273	116,648	129,978	125,863	-3	8	32
Nebraska	189,610	329,122	340,106	358,591	5	9	89
Nevada	71,929	163,324	191,773	207,572	8	27	189
New Hampshire	35,246	72,959	75,175	74,026	-2	1	110
New Jersey	596,290	1,071,222	1,140,332	1,177,880	3	10	98
New Mexico	205,140	335,468	349,378	364,896	4	9	78
New York	2,010,001	2,828,116	2,760,719	2,689,087	-3	-5	34
North Carolina	793,433	1,484,279	1,445,790	1,541,926	7	4	94
North Dakota	104,638	129,757	145,535	145,535	0	12	39
Ohio	846,331	1,472,920	1,414,735	1,376,490	-3	-7	63
Oklahoma	383,336	499,621	542,274	557,532	3	12	45
Oregon	240,519	420,047	461,155	485,482	5	16	102
Pennsylvania	876,146	1,395,732	1,483,318	1,388,920	-6	0	59
Rhode Island	91,674	127,969	117,204	118,911	1	-7	30
South Carolina	360,519	637,011	609,908	633,379	4	-1	76
South Dakota	57,721	90,429	98,898	104,472	6	16	81
Tennessee	385,600	712,087	680,479	747,525	10	5	94
Texas	2,035,534	1,579,342	2,821,806	2,802,348	-1	9	38
Utah	192,187	305,233	327,723	345,888	6	13	80
Vermont	36,794	56,810	55,742	54,912	-1	-3	49
Virginia	590,563	1,068,485	963,892	934,776	-3	-13	58
Washington	497,822	857,135	881,112	909,892	3	6	83
West Virginia	193,393	275,672	284,121	284,606	0	3	47
Wisconsin	550,095	843,543	863,337	902,988	5	7	64
Wyoming	102,764	124,902	124,902	122,152	-2	-2	19
Totals	$24,282,886	$39,644,034	$39,748,026	$39,407,111			
Weighted average percentage of gain					-1	-1	62

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Table 7

Rankings of the States on Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, Per Capita and Per $1,000 Personal Income, FY92-93

	State Tax Fund Appropriations	Appropriations Per Capita		Appropriations Per $1,000 Income	
State	$1,000s	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Alabama	$824,000	$201.52	10	$12.98	8
Alaska	174,118	305.47	1	14.49	4
Arizona	605,267	161.40	27	9.74	22
Arkansas	411,827	173.62	19	11.87	13
California	4,841,606	159.37	29	7.64	36
Colorado	529,158	156.69	31	8.10	34
Connecticut	486,239	147.75	39	5.68	46
Delaware	122,469	180.10	16	8.65	31
Florida	1,415,262	106.60	47	5.61	47
Georgia	951,726	143.70	41	8.24	32
Hawaii	341,693	301.05	2	14.21	5
Idaho	192,609	185.38	13	12.09	12
Illinois	1,718,849	148.91	36	7.18	39
Indiana	894,242	159.40	28	9.28	27
Iowa	601,983	215.38	9	12.45	11
Kansas	465,860	186.72	12	10.19	19
Kentucky	621,794	167.46	21	10.72	18
Louisiana	620,791	146.00	40	9.70	23
Maine	172,984	140.07	42	8.03	35
Maryland	788,159	162.17	24	7.31	38
Massachusetts	638,380	106.47	48	4.63	49
Michigan	1,539,460	164.33	23	8.81	30
Minnesota	965,288	217.80	8	11.39	15
Mississippi	437,215	168.68	20	12.66	10
Missouri	590,483	114.48	46	6.39	42
Montana	125,863	155.77	32	9.93	21
Nebraska	358,591	225.10	7	12.71	9
Nevada	207,572	161.66	25	8.17	33
New Hampshire	74,026	66.99	50	3.08	50
New Jersey	1,177,880	151.79	33	5.91	45
New Mexico	364,896	235.72	4	16.10	1
New York	2,689,087	148.91	35	6.63	41
North Carolina	1,541,926	228.87	6	13.58	6
North Dakota	145,535	229.19	5	14.70	3
Ohio	1,376,490	125.83	43	7.08	40
Oklahoma	557,532	175.60	18	11.30	16
Oregon	485,482	166.15	22	9.45	24
Pennsylvania	1,388,920	166.12	45	6.01	44
Rhode Island	118,911	118.44	44	6.16	43
South Carolina	633,379	177.92	17	11.50	14
South Dakota	104,472	148.61	38	9.24	28
Tennessee	747,525	150.92	34	9.16	29
Texas	2,802,348	161.53	26	9.37	25
Utah	345,888	195.42	11	13.36	7
Vermont	54,912	96.85	49	5.38	48
Virginia	934,776	148.71	37	7.40	37
Washington	909,892	181.33	15	9.31	26
West Virginia	284,606	158.03	30	11.05	17
Wisconsin	902,988	182.24	14	10.16	20
Wyoming	122,152	265.55	3	15.69	2
Total	$39,407,111	$156.64		$8.21	

Sources: Appropriations, *Grapevine*
Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Personal Income, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

State-by-State Appropriations

Nature of the Data

The individual state tables in this section reflect decisions made by legislatures in the 50 states about the amount of state taxes to be appropriated in Fiscal Year 1993 for operating expenses of colleges and universities. State tax appropriations are a major source of revenue and are the focus of this report. Excluded are local taxes, federal funds and student tuition. These data sometimes are referred to as *total state tax effort* for higher education. Thus, funds are included if legislatures made appropriations to higher education using state taxes as the revenue source. These figures include not only campus operating funds, but also amounts for state scholarship programs, even if the funds go to students attending private or independent institutions; to private or independent colleges and universities if appropriated from state tax funds; to statewide coordinating and governing boards; and to state agencies as long as the funds are destined to be allocated to higher education. See the next section, "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean," which are the instructions sent to each state for the purpose of clarifying data collection and reporting.

Major Data Characteristics

These state tax appropriations data have fundamental characteristics which help define their nature and use. In states having community colleges funded by local taxes, rather than or in addition to state taxes, these data reflect only the state's share, not the local tax share or the share represented by student tuition. In the 1980s, the level of student tuition charged by public colleges and universities began to rise rapidly, after decades of a typically low-tuition policy in the public sector in most states. In fact, the rate of rising tuition levels in the public sector in the mid- to late-1980s outpaced the rate at which tuition increased at private colleges and universities. This caused considerable anxiety among students, parents and state lawmakers who became concerned about tuition increases, resulting in legislative hearings on student tuition at both state and federal levels.

Another fundamental characteristic is that these data represent appropriations and not expenditures. Appropriations data reflect legislative decisions and include revisions to the extent that revisions represent appropriations, rather than expenditures. Expenditures generally are made at the campus level after legislative appropriations. Expenditure data are used in the U.S. Government publication entitled *State Higher Education Profiles*. Expenditure data generally are not available until approximately three years after appropriations data are published.

After the initial legislative decisions are made for higher education, supplementary decisions may be made either by a legislature or by a governor. These later decisions are termed *data revisions*, and, if reported by states to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they are included in this publication. Two columns of data appear in each state table: one column reflects legislative decisions made in the previous year, and the other column contains legislative decisions in the current fiscal year. The designation of an "(R)," following the heading for FY91-92, indicates that a revision was made in the initial legislative decision.

When states report these higher education appropriations to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they include campus figures as well as amounts allocated to agencies and organizations other than individual

campuses. These agencies include statewide coordinating boards, also known as state higher education agencies, as well as governing boards for individual campuses or for systems of higher education, such as consolidated systems and multicampus systems. State tax funds which are allocated to state scholarship programs and agencies are included in these figures, regardless of whether the funds are disbursed to students attending public campuses or private institutions. These state tax dollars may be appropriated by the legislature to another state agency, such as the state treasurer or state health department, and may be designated for higher education for faculty and staff fringe benefits or funds for medical and health education.

These appropriations data also include sums destined for agricultural extension and for research. The keys in definition include whether or not funds are expended by colleges and universities as part of their campus operating budgets. Also considered is whether or not the students being educated are ranked at higher and postsecondary education levels for the purposes of enrollment, versus enrollment at other education levels such as a vocational-technical program which educates students at levels below the 13th grade.

In spite of all of these definitions, exclusions and caveats, it must be recognized that there are budgeting and accounting practices unique to some states and not others. Therefore, in reflecting total state tax effort, these data only begin to approach comparability. True comparability, such as deriving instructional expenditures per credit hour, are very dissimilar to these state tax appropriations data. These data, however, are timely because they are published as soon as possible after legislative decisions are made. These data are also accurate because they include revisions, and they are comprehensive because they reflect the total amount of state taxes which are either appropriated or destined for the operations of colleges and universities.

What the Figures Are Intended To Mean

The ground rules used to achieve uniform reporting are enumerated below. Diversities of practices among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to accomplish absolute comparability among states and institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are useful only if the data are correctly interpreted.

1. Report only *appropriations*, not actual expenditures.

2. Report only sums appropriated for annual *operating expenses*.

3. For the state tax appropriations in complex universities, set out separately the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campuses, branch campuses and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.

4. *Include:*

- Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes which are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
- Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
- Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
- Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amount disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.
- Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.

5. *Exclude:*

Appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.

Appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises and other non-tax sources.

State Tables

ALABAMA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Alabama (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)*	1992-93
University of Alabama		
Tuscaloosa	$91,002	$91,729
Birmingham	156,741	158,444
Huntsville	30,578	30,874
Subtotal, U of A	*278,321*	*281,047*
Auburn University System		
Auburn U, Main Campus	140,147	140,804
Montgomery campus	14,409	14,476
Subtotal, AU	*154,556*	*155,280*
University of South Alabama	59,505	60,189
Troy State U System		
TSU Main campus	16,357	16,599
TSU, Montgomery	3,291	2,831
TSU, Dothan-Ft Rucker	2,954	3,340
Subtotal, TSU	*22,602*	*22,770*
Jacksonville State University	21,872	22,036
Alabama A&M University	20,735	21,211
Alabama State University	20,079	20,937
University of North Alabama	16,081	16,197
University of Montevallo	11,275	11,356
Livingston University	6,804	6,788
Athens State College	5,355	5,498
Senior institutions	*617,185*	*623,309*
Junior Colleges	167,291	168,709
Postsec Education Dept	2,477	1,965
Private Institutions	5,189	5,064
Pvt school student grants	4,212	4,582
Subtotal, Private	*9,401*	*9,646*
Marine Environment Consortium	2,039	1,981
Financial Aid		
Medical scholarships	632	613
Dental scholarships	164	159
Optometric scholarships	139	135
Chiropractic scholarships		45
National Guard scholarships	188	182
Subtotal, financial aid	*1,123*	*1,134*
Commission on Higher Ed	2,098	2,056
Student aid program	3,073	2,995
EPSCOR Research consortium		1,000
Dept of Veterans Affairs	6,161	3,991
Small Business Consortia	542	525
SREB	373	361
Other, Statewide	6,992	6,328
Total	**$818,755**	**$824,000**

ALASKA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Alaska (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$51,759	$53,446
Rural College	4,670	5,167
Rural College/Chukchi	935	983
Rural College/Kuskokwim	2,878	2,651
Rural College/Northwest	1,152	1,155
Rural College/Bristol Bay	449	449
Rural College/Interior	980	1,054
Organized Research	12,191	8,985
Fisheries-Ocean Science	4,917	4,961
Coop	3,391	3,327
Regional Voc-Tech Ed	1,628	
Subtotal, U of A, F	*84,950*	*82,178*
Anchorage	40,787	41,068
Kenai Peninsula College	2,152	2,152
Kodiak College	1,505	1,504
Matanuska-Susitna College	1,844	1,844
Homer Campus	247	247
Prince William Sound Comm	1,581	1,581
International Business	619	633
Organized research	1,141	1,179
SW higher ed. Armed Forces	484	427
Regional voc-tech	6,937	7,411
Subtotal, U of A, A	*57,297*	*58,046*
Southeast		
Juneau	9,431	9,479
Sitka	1,359	1,359
Ketchikan	1,172	1,171
Regional Voc-Tech	1,220	1,330
Subtotal, U of A, SE	*13,182*	*13,339*
Statewide Programs & Services		
Statewide services	6,626	6,598
Network	5,880	5,880
Voc-Tech	219	
Subtotal, U of A, Statewide	*12,725*	*12,478*
Subtotal, U of A	*168,154*	*166,041*
WICHE	1,025	847
Student Financial Aid	4,000	
Postsecondary Education Comm	6,802	7,230
Total	**$179,981**	**$174,118**

*Revised

ARIZONA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Arizona (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Arizona	$196,597	$197,876
College of medicine	44,561	44,378
Subtotal, U of A	*241,158*	*242,254*
Arizona State U, Tempe	178,080	180,453
West campus	26,946	26,626
Subtotal, ASU	*205,026*	*207,079*
Northern Arizona University	70,503	72,939
Board of Regents and WICHE	6,579	7,050
Subtotal, State U's	*523,266*	*529,322*
State Aid to Comm Colleges	73,478	75,335
Comm College Board	596	610
Subtotal, CC's	*74,074*	*75,945*
Total	**$597,340**	**$605,267**

ARKANSAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Arkansas (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
U of Arkansas System		
Fayetteville campus	$69,178	$73,494
Medical sciences	57,371	61,171
Ag experiment stations	17,028	18,013
Coop extension service	16,636	17,684
Archeological survey	1,117	1,199
Little Rock campus	34,296	36,395
Pine Bluff campus	13,393	14,298
Monticello campus	7,861	8,350
System administration	1,799	1,895
Subtotal, U of A	*218,679*	*232,499*
Arkansas State U	33,162	34,903
Beebe branch*	3,960	4,990
Subtotal, ASU	*37,122*	*39,893*
Southern Arkansas U	9,006	9,752
El Dorado branch	1,643	
Technical branch	3,598	3,860
Subtotal, SAU	*14,247*	*13,612*

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U of Central Arkansas	25,980	27,540
Arkansas Tech U	13,878	14,744
Henderson State U	11,353	12,082
Community Colleges**	28,123	32,799
Technical Colleges***	14,848	13,585
Corporate Tax	7,324	7,324
Subtotal, TC's	*22,172*	*20,909*
So Regional Education Boards	135	135
Dental & Vet Aid	1,565	1,739
Other Dental, Vet, Optometry	484	611
State Scholarship Aid (SSIG)	3,880	3,875
Dependents & Survivors Scholar	58	62
Other State Scholarships	4,810	7,745
Other Appropriations	3,578	3,582
Total	**$386,064**	**$411,827**

*Includes White River Technical College which was formerly included in the subtotal for the technical colleges.

**Includes the El Dorado branch campus of Southern Arkansas State U and Oil Belt Technical College which were merged to form South Arkansas Community College.

***As of July 1, 1991, the technical colleges came under the auspices of the State Board of Higher Education. These schools are partially funded by an increase in the state's corporate income tax.

CALIFORNIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in California (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of California	$2,105,560	$1,881,117
California State University	1,645,250	1,516,908
Hastings College of Law	13,593	12,037
California Maritime Academy	7,019	6,279
Community Colleges	1,705,597	1,274,400
Student Aid Commission	172,120	148,304
Postsecondary Education Comm	3,009	2,561
Total	**$5,652,148**	**$4,841,606**

COLORADO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Colorado (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Colorado*	$144,397	$149,693
Health Sciences Center	9,748	19,444
Subtotal, U of C	*154,145*	*169,137*
State Board of Agriculture**	85,328	88,200
Ag experiment station	7,848	7,967
Ag extension service	7,454	7,900
Forest service	3,121	3,154
Subtotal, St Bd of Ag	*103,751*	*107,221*
U of Northern Colorado	29,119	30,085
Colorado School of Mines	11,178	11,590
Trustees of State Colleges***	51,350	53,166
State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education		
State Community Colleges	63,801	66,667
State aid to district jr colleges	14,610	15,266
Occupational education	29,439	30,285
Subtotal, SBCCOE	*107,850*	*112,218*
Auraria Higher Ed Center+		
Council on Arts and Humanities	1,588	1,586
State Historical Society	1,609	1,616
Colorado Advanced Tech Inst	2,366	3,116
Commission on Higher Education	1,647	1,670
Student aid	34,748	37,209
Veterans' tuition aid	15	15
Other	716	529
Subtotal, CCHE	*37,126*	*39,423*
Total	**$500,082**	**$529,158**

*Appropriated to the Board of Regents for allocation to the campuses at Boulder, Denver and Colorado Springs.

**The State Board of Agriculture governs the U of Southern Colorado, Ft. Lewis College and Colorado State U.

***Includes Mesa State College, Metropolitan State College, Western State College and Adams State College.

+Funded by transfers from the Regents of the U of Colorado, Trustees of State Colleges and the State Community Colleges.

CONNECTICUT

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Connecticut (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Connecticut	$129,438	$125,595
Health center	51,474	49,409
Subtotal, U of C	*180,912*	*175,004*
State Universities		
Southern	31,683	29,873
Central	30,719	29,487
Western	15,771	15,180
Eastern	13,266	12,830
Central office	2,012	2,106
Subtotal, S U's	*93,451*	*89,476*
CNVR Higher Education Center	3,055	2,752
Community Colleges	64,814	60,260
Technical Colleges	17,310	16,230
Department of Higher Education	3,408	2,906
Payment to others	19,931	20,276
Brd for State Academic Awards	611	584
New Eng Brd of Higher Ed	280	280
Fringe Benefits (est)	123,626	118,471
Total	**$507,398**	**$486,239**

DELAWARE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Delaware (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Delaware	$64,593	$65,037
Scholarships & financial aid	3,644	3,844
State geologist	935	942
Sea grant	359	359
Subtotal, U of D	*69,531*	*70,182*
Delaware State College	18,278	18,469
Institute of Med Ed & Research	1,557	1,534
Institute of Veterinary Med Ed	116	106
Institute of Dental Ed & Research	98	97
Technical & Comm Colleges	29,609	30,362
Higher Ed Commission	1,822	1,719
Total	**$121,011**	**$122,469**

FLORIDA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Florida (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
State University System		
University of Florida	$157,215	$151,968
Health center	82,759	82,353
Inst of Food & Ag Science	90,779	89,863
Subtotal, U of F	*330,753*	*324,184*
University of South Florida	114,398	112,328
Medical center	43,597	43,038
Subtotal, U of SF	*157,995*	*155,366*
Florida State University	124,366	131,936
Florida International U	67,141	67,205
U of Central Florida	62,065	61,023
Florida Atlantic U	48,719	45,189
Florida A&M University	37,765	39,427
U of West Florida	30,333	29,669
U of North Florida	25,859	25,709
System Reserve		12,064
Board of Regents	8,906	9,191
SREB	448	426
Challenge grants		100
High technology	1,961	1,867
Budget and tax reform	653	93
Subtotal, BoR	*11,968*	*11,677*
Subtotal, St U Sys	*896,964*	*903,449*

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Student Financial Assistance	62,049	54,060
Postsecondary Ed Plan Comm	734	644
Private Contracts and Assistance		
University of Miami		
Medical School*	11,261	10,721
Nursing School	751	675
Other	2,849	2,516
Subtotal, U of M	*14,861*	*13,912*
Barry University	594	529
Bethune-Cookman	676	608
Comm hospital ed prog*	5,481	5,218
Edward Waters	500	225
Florida Inst Tech	581	522
Florida Southern U	146	132
Mt. Sinai Radiologic Tech	45	10
Nova University	495	445
SE Coll Osteopathic Med*	2,067	2,052
SECOM rural unmet needs*	91	87
Tuition asst student, pvt	18,216	16,564
Other Assistance	182	0
Subtotal, Private	*43,935*	*40,304*
Community Colleges	436,316	413,627
State Board of Comm Coll	3,320	3,178
Subtotal, C C's	*439,636*	*416,805*
Total	**$1,443,318**	**$1,415,262**

*Assigned to the Board of Regents Office.

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GEORGIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Georgia (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Georgia	$184,103	$202,130
Ag experiment station	31,677	31,716
Coop extension service	26,363	25,625
Veterinary experiment station	2,468	2,469
Skidaway Inst Oceanography	1,351	1,383
Marine extension service	979	1,203
Marine Institute	855	871
Veterinary teaching hospital	452	459
Minority business enterprise	299	303
Forest research		252
Athens/Tifton veterinary lab		47
Subtotal, U of G	*248,547*	*266,458*
Medical College of Georgia	65,685	69,105
Talmadge Memorial Hospital	28,751	28,438
Family Practice Residency	5,866	11,298
Desegregation program	324	331
Subtotal, MC of G	*100,626*	*109,172*
Georgia Inst of Technology	83,303	94,406
Georgia Tech Research Inst	9,818	9,967
Education extension services	514	494
Advanced Technology Center	1,365	1,569
Agricultural research	1,138	1,169
Center for Rehabilitation	912	930
Subtotal, GIT	*97,050*	*108,535*
Georgia State University	92,267	98,820
Georgia Southern University	38,642	41,993
Senior Colleges		
Kennesaw College	20,361	23,641
Valdosta State College	20,689	22,472
West Georgia College	20,773	22,171
Georgia College	14,258	15,220
Columbus College	14,119	14,901
Southern College of Tech	13,109	14,348
Augusta College	12,600	13,581
Fort Valley State College	11,093	11,876
Armstrong State College	10,360	11,863
Savannah State College	10,657	11,315
Albany State College	10,608	11,267
North Georgia College	8,437	9,344
Clayton State College	8,529	9,327
Georgia Southwestern College	8,399	8,879
Subtotal, S C's	*183,992*	*200,205*

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Junior Colleges		
DeKalb College	24,778	28,086
Macon College	7,740	8,629
Abraham Baldwin Ag College	7,172	8,063
Gainesville College	5,739	6,267
Middle Georgia College	5,654	6,048
Darton College	5,252	5,942
Floyd College	4,477	5,178
Dalton College	4,463	5,093
Atlanta Metropolitan Coll	3,984	4,343
Brunswick College	3,851	4,331
South Georgia College	4,242	4,330
Gordon College	3,946	4,324
Bainbridge College	2,447	2,621
Waycross College	1,857	2,008
East Georgia College	1,647	1,724
Subtotal, J C's	*87,249*	*96,987*
Regents of University System	4,495	4,921
SREB payments	7,779	8,248
Medical scholarships	1,014	1,124
Regents opportunity grants	564	564
Regents scholarships	188	188
Information technology	3,603	3,935
Georgia Military College	781	825
Public Telecommunications	6,152	6,354
Research consortium		1,550
Subtotal, R of US	*24,576*	*27,709*
Unallocated reserve	1,371	1,849
Total	**$874,320**	**$951,726**

HAWAII

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Hawaii (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Hawaii		
University of Hawaii, Manoa	$169,067	$182,361
School of medicine	13,788	15,680
School of nursing	2,713	3,433
Ag experiment station	11,032	11,445
Coop extension service	6,200	6,253
Subtotal, U of H, M	*202,800*	*219,172*
University of Hawaii, Hilo	24,016	20,071
West Oahu College	1,777	1,579
Community colleges	68,916	60,766
Systemwide support	20,389	19,976
Subtotal, U of H	*317,898*	*321,564*
WICHE	1,125	1,068
Fringe benefits (est)	49,399	50,000
Less Tuition/Other Revenues	-28,126	-30,939
Total	**$340,296**	**$341,693**

IDAHO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Idaho (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Idaho	$54,147	$52,904
Ag research & coop extension	16,365	16,629
WAMI medical education	2,105	2,179
WOI veterinary medicine	909	967
Forestry research	434	411
Geological survey	537	547
Subtotal, U of I	*74,497*	*73,637*
Boise State University	41,880	41,286
Idaho State University	36,384	36,257
Lewis-Clark State College	6,843	6,752
Competitive Research	2,500	2,500
Small Business Center	214	221
Junior College support	9,097	8,741
Vocational education	20,398	19,445
State Board of Education	1,082	1,092
Scholarships and grants	1,680	1,637
Medical education	759	1,041
Total	**$195,334**	**$192,609**

ILLINOIS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Illinois (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Illinois		
Urbana/Champaign	264,983	263,756
Chicago	272,628	275,683
Central admin	38,892	36,635
Subtotal, U of I	*576,503*	*576,074*
Southern Illinois U		
Carbondale	127,044	123,671
Edwardsville	52,804	50,888
Central Admin	2,073	1,942
Subtotal, SIU	*181,921*	*176,501*
Board of Regents		
Northern Illinois U	88,899	84,929
Illinois State U	67,246	66,211
Sangamon State U	17,396	16,749
Board office	1,345	1,353
Subtotal, BoR	*174,886*	*169,242*
Board of Governors		
Western Illinois U	43,865	43,460
Eastern Illinois U	36,336	36,086
Northeastern Illinois U	30,677	30,688
Chicago State U	24,523	24,555
Governors State U	17,911	17,642
Board office	2,253	2,288
Subtotal, BoG	*155,565*	*154,719*
Illinois Community Colleges	243,292	245,333
Board office	1,477	1,477
Subtotal, CC's	*244,769*	*246,810*
IL Student Assistance Commission		
Scholarships and grants	200,790	217,150
Savings/loan prog	1,587	1,287
Administration	3,157	3,516
Subtotal, ISAC	*205,534*	*221,953*
IL Board of Higher Education	2,175	2,175
Grant programs*	48,802	48,913
Subtotal, IBHE	*50,977*	*51,088*
Other appropriations		
Health, life insurance (est)	10,728	116,023
Worker & unemployment ins	4,909	4,275
Civil service merit	902	892
Vets/MIA depend scholarships	531	531
Tech trans & innovation grant	5,165	421
Small business devel centers	523	320
Subtotal, Other	*122,758*	*122,462*
Total	**$1,712,913**	**$1,718,849**

*Includes (in $1,000s):

Grants to private insts	16,695	16,695
Health education	17,943	17,924
Institutional grants	14,164	14,294

INDIANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Indiana (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
Indiana University		
Bloomington	$149,940	$146,718
IUPUI, Indianapolis*	57,740	59,820
Health division	78,188	77,777
Family practice	1,334	1,334
Regional campuses		
Northwest	12,249	12,310
South Bend	14,088	13,811
Southeast	10,247	10,224
Kokomo	6,581	6,475
East	3,759	3,702
Higher ed telecommunication**	5,215	5,215
Developmental Training Ctr	2,073	2,073
Chemical test training	536	536
Optometry education	29	2
Subtotal, IU	*341,979*	*339,997*
Purdue University		
West Lafayette	181,404	178,418
IUPU-Fort Wayne***	22,373	22,066
Regional campuses		
Calumet	17,926	17,579
North Central	6,081	5,963
Technology programs	3,910	3,867
County extension service	3,563	3,563
Ag experiment station	2,679	2,639
Ag extension/research	3,000	3,000
Animal Disease Diagnosis Lab	2,752	3,447
Crop production research ctr	55	55
Valparaiso nursing	85	85
Subtotal, PU	*243,828*	*240,682*
Ball State U	101,337	99,961
Indiana State U	64,397	63,539
U of Southern Indiana	14,326	14,082
Vincennes U+	22,570	22,141
Indiana Voc Tech Coll	55,469	55,716
Commission for Higher Ed	1,234	1,234
Coll Placement Assessment Ctr	788	788
Student Assistance Commission	51,870	53,166
Program Start-Up Fund	1,594	2,286
Endowment for Excellence	100	500
Library Automation	150	150
Total	**$899,642**	**$894,242**

*Acronym for Indiana U-Purdue U at Indianapolis, which includes professional schools and other units of Indiana U and some academic programs of Purdue U.

**Statewide multi-media communications network, providing services to both public and private institutions.

***Dual campus of Indiana U and Purdue U.

+A two-year community college which is largely supported by the state, but partly by the county where it is located.

IOWA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Iowa (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Iowa	$166,909	$178,712
Psychiatric hospital	6,473	6,841
Hospital school	5,101	5,497
Oakdale campus	2,653	2,810
Family practice med training	1,687	1,764
Other	1,162	2,926
Subtotal, U of I	*183,985*	*198,550*
Iowa State University	135,905	145,428
Ag and home ec exper stat	20,691	24,749
Cooperative extension serv	15,908	17,109
Fire service education	394	389
Livestock research	279	0
Other	1,997	4,748
Subtotal, ISU	*175,174*	*192,423*
University of Northern Iowa	55,884	64,886
Board of Regents Office	1,066	1,073
Tri-State Graduate Center	68	67
Council Bluffs Graduate Center	35	34
Quad Cities Grad Center	144	142
Southwest Iowa Resource Ctr	35	34
Other	7	7
Subtotal, BoR	*1,355*	*1,357*
Subtotal, Regents programs	*416,398*	*457,216*
Area Colleges*	102,991	106,895
College Aid Commission	323	343
Pvt college tuition grants**	31,147	30,524
State scholarships***	780	776
Voc-tech tuition grants	1,261	1,236
University of Osteopathy**	798	624
GSL repayment	289	0
Work study***	2,977	2,899
Grad student assist	74	73
National Guard loan program	216	0
Iowa grants***	1,426	1,397
Subtotal, CAC	*39,291*	*37,872*
Total	**$558,680**	**$601,983**

*Includes a portion appropriated in the budget year and a portion appropriated in the following fiscal year, but designated for expenditures during the budget year.

**Support for private institutions only.

***Portions of these programs are appropriated to private colleges.

KANSAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Kansas (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Kansas	$99,346	$96,125
Medical center	63,649	66,819
Subtotal, U of K	*162,995*	*162,944*
Kansas State University	103,910	103,342
Veterinary medical center	8,205	8,188
Kansas Technical Institute*	4,005	4,061
Subtotal, KSU	*116,120*	*115,591*
Wichita State University	48,233	47,700
Pittsburg State University	20,777	20,659
Emporia State University	22,059	21,429
Fort Hays State University	20,524	20,453
Board of Regents	9,227	9,367
Estimated Salary Increases		13,765
Subtotal, Regents System	*399,935*	*411,908*
Aid to Washburn University	5,932	6,121
Aid to Community Colleges	45,598	47,831
Total	**$451,465**	**$465,860**

*Merged with Kansas State University in FY1992.

KENTUCKY

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Kentucky (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Kentucky*	$111,646	$220,885
Medical Center	68,051	
Agriculture	49,663	
UK Community Colleges	58,775	59,580
Subtotal, U of K	*288,135*	*280,465*
University of Louisville*	71,702	121,446
Medical Center	54,687	
Subtotal, U of L	*126,389*	*121,446*
Eastern Kentucky U	48,812	46,596
Western Kentucky U	47,521	45,417
Murray State U	35,260	33,839
Morehead State U	29,216	27,678
Northern Kentucky U	24,744	23,668
Kentucky State U	15,868	15,339
Ky Higher Ed Assist Authority	17,053	20,476
Council on Higher Ed	4,999	5,218
EPSCoR	1,425	1,282
Rural health**		370
Total	**$639,422**	**$621,794**

*For FY1992-93, appropriations to the medical centers and agriculture are reported in the figures for the main campuses.

**Funds to be distributed to Eastern, Morehead, Murray and Western Kentucky Universities.

LOUISIANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Louisiana (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
LA State University System		
Baton Rouge	$108,347	$113,456
Medical center	76,893	76,653
Ctr for Ag Sci & Rural Devel	52,637	54,998
Veterinary medicine	13,603	14,010
Law center	4,904	5,002
New Orleans campus	34,703	35,794
Shreveport campus	8,994	9,273
Alexandria campus	4,759	4,942
Eunice campus	3,466	3,639
Pennington biomed research	4,732	4,802
System board	1,316	1,435
Subtotal, LSU	*314,354*	*324,004*
Board of Trustees System		
U of Southwestern LA	43,246	45,313
Louisiana Tech U	30,036	32,194
Northeast LA U	29,574	31,247
Southeastern LA U	23,289	26,009
Northwestern State U	18,176	20,045
McNeese State U	19,043	19,720
Grambling State U	19,071	19,652
Nicholls State U	17,883	18,827
Delgado Comm College	17,558	19,614
Nunez Comm College*		2,909
System board	658	937
Subtotal, Bd of T	*218,534*	*236,467*
Southern University System		
Baton Rouge	34,852	37,977
New Orleans	9,442	9,924
Shreveport	4,562	4,514
System board	641	766
Subtotal, SUS	*49,497*	*53,181*
LA U Marine Consortium	1,467	1,520
Board of Regents, admin	1,657	1,919
Aid to Private Schools	3,700	3,700
Total	**$589,209**	**$620,791**

*New institution for FY1992-93.

MAINE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Maine (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Maine	$133,507	$132,726
Public broadcasting network	2,114	2,230
Subtotal, U of M	*135,621*	*134,956*
Vocational Education	23,111	22,992
Maine Maritime Academy	6,497	6,472
Grant/Loan/Scholarships	1,140	1,530
Incentive Scholarships*	4,797	5,284
Other scholarships	1,837	1,750
Total	**$173,003**	**$172,964**

*Aid for students attending either public or private institutions.

MARYLAND

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Maryland (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Maryland		
College Park	$200,179	$208,063
Baltimore City	99,326	101,112
Towson State University	43,645	44,683
Baltimore County	40,821	43,345
Salisbury State College	17,099	18,809
Frostburg State College	18,053	18,414
University of Baltimore	16,451	17,126
Bowie State College	15,843	15,765
Eastern Shore	14,196	14,858
Coppin State College	12,436	12,662
University College	3,212	
Ag experiment station	6,465	12,655
Coop extension service	15,858	15,309
Ctr. environ & estuarine	7,819	7,899
Biotech & sea grant	7,350	8,009
System administration	5,548	7,677
Subtotal U of M	*524,301*	*546,386*
Morgan State University	28,655	32,939
St. Mary's Coll of Maryland	9,253	10,514
State Scholarship Board	24,321	27,838
MD Higher Education Commission	6,327	6,614
Aid to Private Higher Ed	21,290	25,365
Aid to community colleges	102,575	138,503
Total	**$716,722**	**$788,159**

MASSACHUSETTS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Massachusetts (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Massachusetts		
Amherst	$113,872	$103,602
Boston	42,409	39,224
Lowell*	37,453	33,913
Medical School	21,026	22,715
Dartmouth*	23,621	21,416
Inst gov services		488
President's office	240	259
Subtotal, U of M	*238,621*	*221,617*
State Colleges		
Salem	15,673	19,065
Bridgewater	14,772	18,430
Fitchburg	12,510	15,394
Worcester	9,943	12,429
Westfield	9,902	12,151
Framingham	9,900	12,095
North Adams	6,756	8,382
Mass College of Art	6,519	7,950
Mass Maritime	5,960	7,053
Subtotal, S C's	*91,935*	*112,949*
Community Colleges		
Springfield	10,608	12,854
Massasoit	9,738	11,573
North Shore	9,895	11,380
Middlesex	8,700	10,167
Northern Essex	8,459	10,013
Bunker Hill	7,729	9,369
Holyoke	7,607	9,171
Bristol	6,272	7,488
Quinsigamond	5,952	7,430
Roxbury	6,372	7,305
Mass Bay	5,236	6,682
Berkshire	5,258	5,982
Cape Cod	5,038	5,973
Mt Wachusett	4,849	5,681
Greenfield	4,253	4,942
Subtotal, C C's	*105,966*	*126,010*
Higher Ed Coordinating Council	3,341	3,369
Scholarships	26,000	53,000
Other	5,556	5,556
Fringe Benefits	108,147	111,876
Collective Bargaining	4,003	4,003
Total	**$583,569**	**$638,380**

*The former University of Lowell and Southeastern Massachusetts University became campuses of the University of Massachusetts System.

MICHIGAN

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Michigan (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Michigan		
Ann Arbor	$273,494	$273,747
Dearborn campus	18,430	18,412
Flint campus	16,521	16,553
Subtotal, U of M	*308,445*	*308,712*
Michigan State U	31,523	231,505
Ag experiment station	23,481	23,481
Coop extension service	20,740	20,740
Subtotal, MSU	*275,744*	*275,726*
Wayne State U	189,113	189,463
Western Michigan U	85,222	86,085
Eastern Michigan U	63,816	64,559
Central Michigan U	58,305	59,031
Ferris State College	40,914	41,569
Michigan Tech U	40,433	40,767
Northern Michigan U	39,197	39,898
Oakland U	36,161	36,143
Grand Valley State College	28,740	29,222
Saginaw Valley College	16,902	16,946
Lake Superior State College	10,520	10,638
Upper Peninsula Health Project	674	674
Supportive Services	1,673	1,673
Other	502	502
Subtotal, U's & C's	*1,196,361*	*1,201,608*
Scholarships and Grants		
Competitive scholarships	28,012	28,659
Private tuition grants	50,467	50,467
Private dental grants	3,928	3,928
Private general degree	4,513	4,513
Private allied health	727	727
Indian tuition	1,931	2,266
Michigan work-study	6,232	6,232
Part-time students	2,257	2,257
Robert C. Byrd scholarship	500	500
Congress teachers scholarship	750	750
Mich ed opportunity grants	1,127	1,773
Subtotal, S & G	*100,444*	*102,072*
State Aid Community Colleges	241,100	240,000
Less Federal Funds	- 4,220	- 4,220
Total	**$1,533,685**	**$1,539,460**

MINNESOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Minnesota (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Minnesota*	$361,569	$353,829
Special appropriations	85,217	81,534
LCMR+deficit	2,853	2,853
Subtotal, U of M	*449,639*	*438,216*
State University System**	183,134	175,652
Community College System***	99,486	97,194
Technical College System+	164,516	159,276
Higher Education Coordinating Board		
Scholarships and grants	80,643	78,453
Tuition reciprocity	6,625	4,700
Work study	5,869	5,869
MINITEX library	1,208	1,208
Other	3,324	3,324
Subtotal, HECB	*97,669*	*93,554*
Higher Education Board++		440
Mayo Medical schools+++	985	956
Total	**$995,429**	**$965,288**

*Includes campuses at Minneapolis/St. Paul, Duluth and Morris, two-year technical college at Crookston; as well as medical, agriculture and other programs.

**Includes the campuses at Mankato, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Bemedji, Winona, Southwest State at Marshall and Metropolitan State in the Twin Cities.

***Includes 13 state-operated institutions.

+Includes 33 state-funded, locally-operated postsecondary institutions.

++Board established for merging State University System, Community College System and Technical College System Governing Boards in 1995.

+++Private institution.

MISSISSIPPI

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Mississippi (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
U of Mississippi	$35,653	$38,437
Medical center	60,437	65,813
Pharmaceutical research	1,287	1,602
Off-campus centers	461	497
Mineral resources institute	319	405
Law research institute	284	313
Subtotal, U of M	*98,441*	*107,067*
Mississippi State U	44,420	47,808
Ag & forest exper station	13,966	15,416
Coop extension	12,848	14,272
Coll of veterinary med	6,604	7,041
State chemical lab	1,030	1,130
Forest products lab	2,103	2,277
Off-campus centers	995	1,071
Water resources institute	117	125
Subtotal, MSU	*82,083*	*89,140*
U of Southern Mississippi	38,370	41,357
Off-campus centers	2,781	2,994
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2,519	2,747
Subtotal, U of SM	*43,670*	*47,098*
Jackson State U	17,440	19,122
Delta State U	10,788	11,611
Alcorn State U	8,751	9,419
Miss U for Women	6,617	7,125
Miss Valley State U	6,744	6,862
Vocational Education	47,168	47,168
Junior Colleges	65,624	79,926
Board of Community Colleges	414	3,597
Universities Research Center		2,788
Board of Trustees	4,469	4,156
Student Financial Aid	1,969	2,136
Total	**$394,178**	**$437,215**

MISSOURI

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Missouri (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Missouri	$289,351	$289,351
State University & Colleges		
Southwest	49,356	51,954
Central	37,009	38,957
Southeast	29,840	31,410
Northeast	26,083	27,455
Northwest	17,773	18,708
Western	12,120	12,814
Southern	12,174	12,757
Lincoln	9,910	10,431
Harris-Stowe	4,705	4,952
Subtotal, U & C's	*198,970*	*209,438*
Aid to Public Jr Colleges	66,736	70,662
Missouri Student Grant Program	18,392	19,725
Coord Board for Higher Ed	1,221	1,307
Total	**$574,670**	**$590,483**

MONTANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Montana (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Montana	$33,660	$32,070
Forestry experiment station	727	715
Subtotal, U of M	*34,387*	*32,785*
Montana State University	41,814	40,033
Ag experiment station	7,716	7,785
Coop extension service	2,940	2,986
Subtotal, MSU	*52,470*	*50,804*
Coll of Mineral Science & Tech	8,331	8,023
Bureau of Mines	1,318	1,340
Subtotal, CMST	*9,649*	*9,363*
Eastern Montana College	12,743	12,078
Northern Montana College	7,060	6,851
Western Montana College	4,057	3,893
Board of Regents	30	30
Commissioner's Office	1,067	1,078
Student Assistance	4,852	4,918
Community College	3,663	4,063
Total	**$129,978**	**$125,863**

NEBRASKA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Nebraska (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Nebraska		
Lincoln	$138,909	$145,561
Medical center	66,872	70,504
Omaha	37,027	38,947
Kearney	19,177	21,041
System office	19,720	20,603
Subtotal, U of N	*281,705*	*296,656*
State Colleges		
Wayne	9,144	9,651
Chadron	8,510	8,891
Peru	4,664	4,893
System office*	453	483
Subtotal, S C's	*22,771*	*23,918*
Technical Community Colleges**	33,129	35,048
Coordinating Commission	605	872
Student Aid	1,896	2,097
Total	**$340,106**	**$358,591**

*Includes: For FY1992-93, $75,000 aid for Committee for Humanities.

**Includes: For FY1992-93, $300,000 grant fund from Department of Labor for short-term job training, instructional equipment, and faculty development.

NEVADA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Nevada (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
U of Nevada, Reno	$50,014	$53,248
School of medicine	10,793	11,225
Ag experiment station	4,181	4,289
Coop extension service	3,707	3,808
Intercollegiate athletics	1,136	1,156
Statewide programs	3,726	3,802
Subtotal, U of N, R	*73,557*	*77,528*
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	55,886	60,811
Statewide programs	479	488
Intercollegiate athletics	1,136	1,156
Subtotal, U of N, LV	*57,501*	*62,455*
Community College Division		
Clark County	18,706	20,470
Truckee Meadows	11,889	12,814
Western Nevada	7,091	7,742
Northern Nevada	3,951	4,407
Subtotal, C C's	*41,637*	*45,433*
Business Center North	1,263	1,342
Business Center South	1,012	1,060
System Computing Center	6,578	6,842
Desert Research Institute	2,086	2,171
University Press	466	475
National Direct Student Loan	30	30
System Administration	1,772	1,856
Salary Adjustment	5,451	7,960
Special Projects	420	420
Total	**$191,773**	**$207,572**

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in New Hampshire (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of New Hamp, Durham	$32,156	$31,845
Ag experiment station	2,591	2,589
Coop extension	1,640	1,850
Extension work, counties	697	828
Consulting center	122	128
Marine research & development	737	703
New Hampshire Network	1,666	1,666
Subtotal, UNH, Durham	*39,609*	*39,609*
U of New Hamp, Manchester	1,180	1,180
Subtotal, U of NH	*40,789*	*40,789*
Keene State College	6,945	6,945
Plymouth State College	7,373	7,373
School of Lifelong Learning	893	893
Subtotal, UNH System	*56,000*	*56,000*
Postsecondary Ed Commission	254	244
Incentive program	525	525
Veterinary medicine schools	179	163
Optometry school	21	18
Med school, Dartmouth	200	200
New England Bd of Higher Ed	98	104
Nurses leverage grants	40	40
Nursing scholarships	40	40
War orphans scholarships	10	10
Leveraged incentive grant	347	347
Subtotal, PSEC	*1,714*	*1,691*
Postsec Ed Admin & Support	1,490	1,375
NH Technical Institute	4,937	4,731
Technical Colleges		
Manchester	2,488	2,258
Claremont	1,945	1,841
Berlin	1,820	1,749
Nashua	1,785	1,614
Stratham	1,535	1,435
Laconia	1,461	1,332
Subtotal, TI's	*15,971*	*14,960*
Total	**$75,175**	**$74,026**

NEW JERSEY

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in New Jersey (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
Rutgers, State U of NJ	$229,020	$224,453
Ag experiment station	19,957	18,928
Subtotal, Rutgers	*248,977*	*243,381*
U of Medical & Dental of NJ	161,981	162,932
NJ Institute of Technology	40,541	39,043
State Colleges		
Montclair	35,866	34,977
Paterson	31,799	30,406
Trenton	30,211	28,911
Glassboro	28,624	28,344
Kean	28,562	27,445
Jersey City	26,063	24,857
Stockton	16,797	16,285
Ramapo	15,590	15,025
Thomas Edison	3,706	3,548
Subtotal, S C's	*217,218*	*209,798*
Health-related programs		
Private dental school aid	2,400	2,400
School of nursing aid	833	416
Vet med ed program	1,427	1,427
Optometric education	151	88
Institute of Medical Research	790	790
Subtotal, HR	*5,601*	*5,121*
Other Support Programs		
Humanities/foreign language	200	
Scholarly chairs	575	
Special student populations	1,724	1,724
Other academic support	3,735	2,115
Urban/minority programs	5,085	4,400
System support	201	351
Subtotal, other	*11,520*	*8,590*
Student Aid	125,688	140,744
Chancellor's Office	8,777	6,514
Fringe Benefits (est)	217,904	253,964
Aid to County Colleges	82,005	87,673
Aid to Private Us & Cs	20,120	20,120
Total	**$1,140,332**	**$1,177,880**

NEW MEXICO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in New Mexico (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of New Mexico	$99,889	$101,868
Medical school	25,233	26,239
Cancer center	1,606	1,658
Medical-related programs	8,248	8,835
State medical investigator*	1,956	2,080
Gallup branch	3,271	3,891
Los Alamos branch	1,196	1,234
Valencia branch	1,841	1,920
Subtotal, U of NM	*143,240*	*147,725*
New Mexico State U	63,003	64,785
Ag experiment station	7,811	8,490
Ag extension service	5,626	6,143
St Dept of Agriculture*	4,241	4,404
Research center	373	383
Alamogordo branch	2,956	3,348
Carlsbad branch	1,799	1,919
Dona Ana branch	3,818	4,540
Grants branch	1,275	1,313
Subtotal, NMSU	*90,902*	*95,325*
Eastern New Mexico U	17,467	17,696
Roswell branch	4,363	4,822
Subtotal, ENMU	*21,830*	*22,518*

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(Continued from the previous column)

NM Inst of Mining & Tech	12,063	12,670
State Bureau of Mines*	2,782	2,877
Research center	1,145	1,688
Subtotal, NMIMT	*15,990*	*17,235*
NM Highlands U	11,597	12,168
Western New Mexico U	8,190	8,196
Community Colleges		
Clovis branch	4,139	4,298
New Mexico Junior College	1,613	1,703
Northern New Mexico CC	4,496	4,723
Santa Fe Community Coll	3,612	3,512
San Juan College	2,061	2,492
Subtotal, CC's	*15,921*	*16,728*
Technical-Vocational Inst	19,397	20,575
Luna Area Vocational School	4,531	4,692
Tucumcari Area Vocational Sch	1,469	1,569
Subtotal, Voc-Tech	*25,397*	*26,836*
NM School for the Deaf		56
Commission on Higher Education	979	972
WICHE	72	75
Student financial aid	11,578	13,410
Student exhange grants	2,244	2,073
Other	1,438	1,579
Subtotal, CHE	*16,311*	*18,109*
Total	**$349,378**	**$364,896**

*State function administered through the institution.

NEW YORK

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in New York (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
State University of New York (SUNY)		
University Centers		
Stony Brook	$179,898	$167,886
Buffalo	217,554	204,924
Albany	99,538	93,969
Binghamton	73,969	71,851
Subtotal, U Ctrs	*570,959*	*538,630*
Medical Centers		
Downstate (NYC)	61,816	58,886
Upstate (Syracuse)	41,996	39,391
Subtotal, Med Ctrs	*103,812*	*98,277*
Colleges of Arts & Science		
Buffalo	49,781	49,229
Brockport	36,574	35,300
Oswego	35,825	34,457
New Paltz	31,579	31,833
Oneonta	29,620	28,797
Cortland	28,952	28,727
Plattsburgh	28,699	27,860
Potsdam	24,326	23,727
Fredonia	26,450	26,017
Geneseo	26,354	25,467
Purchase	23,022	22,844
Old Westbury	18,362	18,155
Subtotal, C's of A&S	*359,544*	*352,413*
Statutory Colleges		
Land-Grant at Cornell	118,865	115,556
Ceramics at Alfred U	7,499	7,547
Subtotal, State Colls	*126,364*	*123,103*

(Continued in the next column)

(Continued from the previous column)

Specialized Colleges		
Environment Sci & Forest	23,271	22,806
Empire State	18,948	18,471
Coll of Technology	12,958	12,949
Optometry	16,811	16,961
Maritime	10,087	9,271
Subtotal, Spec Colls	*82,075*	*80,458*
Agricultural & Technical Colleges		
Farmingdale	33,543	32,692
Alfred	20,518	19,874
Cobleskill	14,958	14,350
Morrisville	14,280	14,312
Delhi	13,618	13,230
Canton	11,575	11,131
Subtotal, A&T Colls	*108,492*	*105,589*
University-wide programs	67,773	69,721
Fringe benefits	266,483	335,913
Cornell land script	35	35
SUNY gross total	*1,685,537*	*1,704,139*
Less student fees, etc.	- 440,355	- 554,881
SUNY net tax fund total	*1,245,182*	*1,149,259*
Cornell Coop & Extension	3,015	2,863
Community Colleges		
SUNY	287,156	273,910
CUNY	107,325	106,804
Subtotal, CC's	*394,481*	*380,714*
Other Programs		
Aid to CUNY	574,074	532,093
Tuition assistance	394,800	524,830
Aid to independent colls	118,025	73,436
Scholar & fellowships	14,403	11,197
Higher ed services corp	10,089	9,307
Higher ed administration	3,611	2,734
Chairs, science-humanities	500	500
Aid to native Americans	385	
Aid to academic libraries	2,154	2,154
Subtotal, Other	*1,118,041*	*1,156,251*
Total	**$2,760,719**	**$2,689,087**

NORTH CAROLINA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in North Carolina (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of North Carolina		
UNC at Chapel Hill	125,889	134,604
Health affairs	102,488	107,270
Area health education ctr	31,256	31,749
Subtotal, UNC-CH	*259,633*	*273,623*
NC Memorial Hospital*	37,755	41,160
NC State U at Raleigh	151,617	157,705
Sch of Veterinary Med	18,886	18,949
Ag research service	35,427	35,706
Ag extension service	27,490	27,933
Subtotal, NCSU	*233,420*	*240,293*
East Carolina University**	124,495	126,561
UNC at Charlotte	55,999	58,858
UNC at Greensboro	54,535	54,381
Appalachian State U	51,958	52,840
NC Ag & Tech State U	37,490	40,705
Western Carolina U	34,952	36,481
UNC at Wilmington	32,048	33,402
NC Central U	27,472	27,775
Fayetteville State U	18,420	19,104
UNC at Asheville	16,433	16,970
Pembroke State U	16,077	16,281
Winston-Salem State U	15,960	16,278
Elizabeth City State U	15,210	15,504
NC School of the Arts	7,871	8,014
General administration	13,923	16,223
Allocation to institution	5,274	6,975
Related programs***	44,417	44,467
Subtotal, U of NC	*1,103,342*	*1,145,895*
State Support of Comm Colls	339,783	392,818
Ed Benefits, Vets' Children	2,665	3,213
Total	**$1,445,790**	**$1,541,926**

*This is a teaching hospital, part of the medical complex at Chapel Hill, but administratively separate from the university at Chapel Hill. It is placed here for comparability with similar institutions in other states.

**Includes (in $1,000s):

School of Medicine	50,641	52,078

***Includes (in $1,000s):

a) To private institutions for financial aid to needy NC graduates:	10,783	10,783
b) Tuition grant to each full-time NC undergraduate attending a private school:	24,218	24,218
c) Aid to private medical schools and NC students attending them	2,373	2,373

NORTH DAKOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for the undivided biennia 1989-91 and 1991-93 in North Dakota.

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1989-91	1991-93
U of North Dakota	$64,419	$72,355
Medical center	25,317	27,361
UND Williston*	2,416	3,507
UND Lake Region*	2,298	3,749
Subtotal, U of ND	*94,450*	*106,972*
North Dakota State U	55,330	60,968
Ag experiment stations	24,977	26,922
Extension division	9,306	10,760
Bottineau branch	2,787	2,791
State forest service	1,252	1,330
Subtotal, NDSU	*93,652*	*102,771*
State College of Science	17,983	19,129
Minot State U	17,331	17,581
Dickinson State U	9,292	9,543
Valley City State U	7,672	8,324
Mayville State U	6,032	6,443
Bismarck St Coll (2-yr)*	6,646	10,438
Subtotal, All Insts	*253,058*	*281,201*
Board of Higher Education	1,688	2,124
Student financial assistance	2,733	3,419
Pool of funds	96	1,683
Salary adjustment-pay equity	700	644
Research EPSCOR	1,238	2,000
Subtotal, BHE	*6,455*	*9,870*
Total	**$259,513**	**$291,071**

*Beginning with the 1985-87 biennium, the community colleges became state institutions with separate appropriations.

Note: Totals are for the biennia. Half of each total is used in the summary table.

OHIO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Ohio (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
Ohio State University	$256,796	$246,191
Clinical teaching	16,342	15,629
Ag research center	20,371	17,942
Ag cooperative extension	14,329	12,603
Subtotal, OSU	*307,838*	*292,365*
University of Cincinnati	126,593	121,446
Clinical teaching	10,965	10,734
Subtotal, U of C	*137,558*	*132,180*
University of Akron	75,829	72,783
Ohio University	77,744	75,982
Kent State University	67,282	65,014
University of Toledo	66,239	64,997
Bowling Green State University	59,479	56,884
Wright State University	58,434	56,027
Cleveland State University	55,059	53,552
Miami University	48,984	46,783
Youngstown State University	41,565	39,187
Central State University	12,627	11,322
Shawnee State University	10,788	10,308
Medical College of Ohio	25,528	24,965
Northeastern Med College	12,648	12,116
Case Western Reserve*	4,735	4,055
Community Colleges	109,763	107,958
University Branches	49,728	48,349
Technical Colleges	73,204	73,610
Instructional Grants**	62,948	68,520
Board of Regents	3,422	3,264
Special Projects	9,909	7,219
Academic Scholarships	3,555	3,555
Selective Excellence	8,462	14,224
STU Choice Grants***	18,294	21,211
Misc Health Education	13,113	10,060
Total	**$1,414,735**	**$1,376,490**

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*Subsidy to this private university for medical education.

**Portions support students attending in-state private and proprietary schools.

***Provides aid to students attending in-state private institutions.

OKLAHOMA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Oklahoma (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Oklahoma	$85,723	$87,985
Health sciences center	57,949	59,496
Law center	3,772	3,867
Geological survey	2,057	2,098
Subtotal, U of O	*149,501*	*153,446*
Oklahoma State University	86,420	88,713
Ag experiment station	15,714	16,131
Ag extension division	14,912	15,261
Coll of veterinary medicine	8,266	8,473
Tech branch-Okmulgee	11,140	11,394
Tech branch-Oklahoma City	5,470	5,707
College of Osteopathy	8,124	8,324
Subtotal, OSU	*150,046*	*154,003*
Central State U	28,486	29,290
Northeastern State U	20,650	21,220
Southwestern State U	15,598	16,017
Cameron U	13,010	13,346
East Central State U	11,624	11,921
Southeastern State U	11,332	11,617
Langston U	7,281	7,731
Northwestern State U	5,236	5,376
University of Science & Arts	4,587	4,704
Oklahoma Panhandle State U	4,545	4,654
Subtotal, SU's	*122,349*	*125,876*
Junior Colleges		
Tulsa Junior College	20,256	20,775
Rose State College	15,295	15,672
Oklahoma City Comm College	11,378	11,677
Northeastern OK A&M College	6,930	7,098
Rogers State College	6,083	6,235
Eastern OK State College	4,438	4,546
Connors State College	4,082	4,268
Northern Oklahoma College	3,793	3,891
Western OK State College	3,436	3,518
Carl Albert Junior College	3,299	3,380
Murray State College	3,182	3,261
Seminole Junior College	3,162	3,241
El Reno Junior College	2,626	2,694
Subtotal, J C's	*87,960*	*90,256*
University Center at Tulsa	3,033	3,034
Ardmore Higher Ed Program	418	418
McCurtain County Higher Ed	449	449
Televised Instruction System	852	852
Kerr Conference Center	164	115
Jane Brooks School-USAO	32	32
Fire Service Training	666	666
Civil Rights Compliance	830	830

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Scholar-Leadership Program	220	225
Higher Education Tuition Aid	13,283	13,837
Teacher Education Assistance	2,105	2,105
Chiropractic Ed Assistance	50	50
Prospective Teachers Scholarship	180	180
Dependent Youth & Orphans	12	12
Special Programs	546	546
Academic Scholar Program	5,732	6,705
State Regent Administration	3,666	3,715
Enid Higher Ed Program	180	180
Subtotal	*32,418*	*33,951*
Total	**$542,274**	**$557,532**

OREGON

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Oregon (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Oregon	$65,060	$68,343
Oregon Health Sciences U	41,616	42,751
Teaching hospital and clinics	17,751	18,723
Child development and rehab	6,148	6,363
Dental clinics	348	356
Subtotal, OHSU	*65,863*	*68,193*
Oregon State University	76,620	81,847
Ag experiment station	18,839	19,640
Coop extension service	13,877	14,612
Forest research lab	1,907	1,996
Subtotal, OSU	*111,243*	*118,095*
Portland State University	43,851	46,316
Southern Oregon State College	13,441	16,277
Western Oregon State College	13,296	14,643
Oregon Inst of Technology	15,124	14,189
Eastern Oregon State College	9,283	9,895
Centralized activities	10,764	11,200
Ctr for Advanced Tech Ed	1,312	2,121
Teaching Resources Division	263	
NDSL Health Profess Student loans	97	99
WICHE	527	548
Subtotal, OSSHE	*350,124*	*369,919*
Education Policy and Planning	508	529
State Scholarship Comm	13,176	13,713
Community Colleges	97,347	101,321
Total	**$461,155**	**$485,482**

PENNSYLVANIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Pennsylvania (In thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
State-related Universities:		
Pennsylvania State U	249,266	240,120
Medical school	9,413	9,084
Subtotal, PSU	*258,679*	*249,204*
Temple University	134,190	129,504
Medical school	8,606	8,305
Subtotal, TU	*142,796*	*137,809*
University of Pittsburgh	133,495	128,834
Medical school	6,465	6,239
Subtotal, U of P	*139,960*	*135,073*
Lincoln U	10,242	9,894
Subtotal, State Related	*551,677*	*531,980*
State System of Higher Ed		
Indiana	51,034	
West Chester	39,307	
Millersville	28,596	
Bloomsburg	28,297	
Slippery Rock	28,282	
Kutztown	27,055	
Edinboro	26,307	
Clarion	25,640	
Shippensburg	24,776	
California	24,292	
East Stroudsburg	20,641	
Lock Haven	15,407	
Mansfield	15,126	
Cheyney	12,762	
Chancellor's office	1,855	
System reserve	797	
Minority recruitment	1,415	
Faculty development	400	
Academy for Teaching	500	
University Center	292	
McKeever Center	344	
Rural postsecondary education	500	
Subtotal, S U S	*373,625*	*359,352*

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Community Colleges (est)	115,422	123,001
T Stevens State School	4,448	4,624
Subtotal, Commonwealth seg.	*1,045,172*	*1,018,957*
Private, State-aided Institutions:		
University of Pennsylvania	25,027	
Medical school	4,596	
School of veterinary med	8,005	
Subtotal, U of P	*37,628*	
Thomas Jefferson U	10,720	
Drexel University	5,849	
Phila Coll Osteopathic Med	5,607	
Hahnemann Med College	6,461	
Medical College of Penn	4,512	
Penn College of Optometry	1,662	
Penn Coll of Podiatric Med	1,369	
Phila U of the Arts	1,120	
Phila Coll of Tex & Science	559	
Del Val Coll of Sci & Ag	659	
Berean Training & Indust Sch	1,544	1,152
Johnson School of Tech	209	202
Williamson Sch Mech Trades	76	73
Subtotal, Pvt. St-aided	*77,975*	*1,427*
Other Higher Education Aid:		
Penn higher ed scholarship	155,000	170,500
Institutional assist grant	29,092	28,074
Student aid-matching grant	6,350	6,128
Equal oppor prof education	750	724
Information technology	2,150	
Ed at correctional insts	122	122
Deaf, blind students	50	48
Ethnic heritage studies	100	97
Higher ed-rural initiative	260	437
College of physicians	100	97
Loan forgiveness	3,740	2,615
Agricultural loan forgiven	750	724
Higher ed for disadvantaged	7,497	7,235
Higher education equipment	4,000	
Interdepart transfers (est)	150,210	151,735
Subtotal, Other	*360,171*	*368,536*
Total	**$1,483,318**	**$1,388,920**

RHODE ISLAND

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Rhode Island (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Rhode Island	$54,189	$54,423
Rhode Island College	25,503	26,579
Community Coll of Rhode Island	22,877	23,715
Subtotal, U & C's	*102,569*	*104,717*
Office of Higher Education	3,935	3,969
State Scholarships	10,008	10,132
New England Higher Ed Compact	93	93
Support of Medical Education	500	
Youth Intern Program	99	
Total	**$117,204**	**$118,911**

SOUTH CAROLINA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in South Carolina (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
U of So Carolina, Main Campus	$116,658	$120,110
Medical school, main campus	17,948	18,993
Spartanburg campus	9,053	9,505
Coastal campus	9,914	10,155
Aiken campus	7,153	7,581
Two-year campuses	9,658	10,234
Subtotal, U of SC	*170,384*	*176,578*
Clemson University	76,189	81,262
Ag research, ext, inspect	43,784	43,468
Subtotal, CU	*119,973*	*124,730*
Medical Univ of So Carolina	77,645	77,659
Residency programs	13,234	13,782
Hospitals and clinics	18,050	18,727
Subtotal, MUSC	*108,929*	*110,168*
College of Charleston	20,204	21,433
So Carolina State College	18,108	18,994
Winthrop College	18,658	18,720
The Citadel	12,690	12,816
Francis Marion College	11,810	12,008
Lander College	7,745	7,935
Subtotal, S C's	*89,215*	*91,906*
Commission on Higher Ed	1,674	1,900
Scholarships, loans, SREB	840	825
Desegregation funds	478	470
Cutting edge	558	522
Subtotal, CHE	*3,550*	*3,717*
Grants to Private Coll Student	16,365	16,700
Board, Tech and Comp Educ	101,492	109,580
Total	**$609,908**	**$633,379**

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SOUTH DAKOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in South Dakota (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
U of South Dakota	$27,259	$28,978
Medical school	7,963	8,249
Subtotal U of SD	*35,222*	*37,227*
South Dakota State U	28,977	31,508
Ag experiment station	5,603	5,812
Coop extension service	4,382	4,552
Animal disease diagnostic lab	774	813
Subtotal, SDSU	*39,736*	*42,685*
SD School of Mines and Tech	9,360	10,034
Northern State U	8,878	9,240
Black Hills State U	6,901	7,407
Dakota State U	5,043	5,263
Board Office	896	942
Utilities	2,337	3,074
Higher ed computer system	852	643
Subtotal, Board	*4,085*	*4,659*
Future Fund	3,261	1,000
Student Loans and Scholarships	496	612
Other	1,441	1,939
Postsecondary Vocational Ed	7,813	9,237
Less Estimated Tuition	- 23,338	- 24,831
Total	**$98,898**	**$104,472**

TENNESSEE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Tennessee (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Tennessee		
Knoxville	$115,621	$123,232
Chattanooga	24,444	26,334
Martin	19,040	20,420
Space institute	4,210	4,604
Medical units:		
College of medicine	25,154	26,379
Family medicine	2,585	2,826
UT Memphis	37,562	40,070
Ag experiment station	14,269	15,333
Ag extension service	16,511	17,633
Coll of Veterinary Medicine	8,674	9,351
Municipal Tech Advisory Service	940	964
County Tech Advisory Service	704	736
Institute for Public Service	3,347	3,600
University-wide admin	1,941	1,922
Subtotal, UT	*275,002*	*293,404*
Tennessee Board of Regents		
Board of Regents Universities		
Memphis State U	69,753	74,789
East Tennessee State U*	50,373	53,659
Middle Tennessee State U	42,595	47,144
Tennessee Technological U	29,783	31,738
Tennessee State U	23,491	25,237
Austin Peay State U	16,609	19,108
Subtotal, BRU	*232,604*	*251,675*

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Two-Year Institutions		
State Tech at Memphis	12,986	14,502
Chattanooga	12,684	14,466
Shelby	9,621	11,839
Pellissippi	8,955	11,267
Roane	9,356	10,616
Walters	8,078	9,536
Nashville State Tech	7,718	8,222
Volunteer	6,923	8,183
Columbia	6,002	6,736
Cleveland	6,087	6,666
Jackson	5,856	6,547
Motlow	4,948	5,645
Northeast	4,413	5,560
Dyersburg	3,515	3,965
Subtotal, 2-yr	*107,142*	*123,750*
Area Voc Tech Schools	23,887	25,787
Foreign Language Inst	131	129
Brd of Regents, admin	2,403	2,420
Subtotal, BofR System	*366,167*	*403,761*
Higher Education Commission	1,308	1,317
Contract education**	1,850	2,237
Student Assistance Corp	13,273	14,023
Centers of Excellence	16,882	16,882
Campus Centers of Emphasis	1,227	1,227
Instruction and Research Equipment	7,400	
Chairs of Excellence Endowment	4,035	4,035
Minority Teacher Education	250	250
Teacher Discount Program	301	1,211
State Employee Fee Waivers	109	805
State Employee Dependent Discount	794	
Academic Scholarship	75	179
Total	**$680,479**	**$747,525**

*Includes sums for (in $1,000s):

ETSU College of Medicine	14,668	15,086
ETSU Family medicine	1,984	2,158

**Includes SREB and other contract education programs administered by the Higher Education Commission

TEXAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Texas (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
U of Texas at Austin	$198,225	$200,764
UT at Arlington	63,625	64,953
UT at El Paso	39,216	38,433
Pan American University	26,837	25,516
PAU at Brownsville	3,828	3,850
UT at Dallas	32,416	33,376
UT at San Antonio	32,348	32,047
UT at Tyler	9,387	9,695
UT at Permian Basin	6,505	6,616
UT Health Science Centers		
Houston	100,154	100,197
San Antonio	88,026	89,378
Dallas	70,487	71,434
Tyler	16,361	16,733
System Cancer Center	99,729	101,742
UT Medical, Galveston	192,430	193,407
Subtotal, UT System	*979,574*	*988,141*
Texas A&M University	175,981	179,693
College of medicine	12,610	12,775
Ag experiment station	40,838	41,658
Ag extension service	36,039	36,957
Forest Service	9,943	10,182
Engineer experimental station	7,371	7,548
Engineer extension service	3,701	3,796
Animal control service	2,414	2,505
Veterinary diag lab	4,803	2,330
Transportation institute	1,825	1,847
Prairie View A&M U	16,651	17,139
Tarleton State U	15,295	15,160
West Texas St U	14,943	15,417
A&M U at Galveston	7,174	7,148
Texas A&I U	17,867	18,333
Corpus Christi State U	11,967	12,257
Laredo State U	4,552	4,375
Subtotal, A&M System	*383,974*	*389,120*
University of Houston	112,099	113,566
Clear Lake	15,859	16,076
Downtown	11,981	12,137
Victoria	3,577	3,622
Subtotal, U of H	*143,516*	*145,401*

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(Continued from the previous column)

Texas State U System		
Southwest Texas St U	44,700	45,667
Sam Houston St U	27,858	27,875
Angelo State U	13,063	13,376
Sul Ross State U	6,299	6,449
Sul Ross State U-Uvalde	1,805	1,819
Subtotal, TSU System	*93,725*	*95,186*
Lamar University System		
Beaumont	27,886	28,436
Orange	2,506	2,602
Port Arthur	3,616	3,693
Subtotal, LU	*34,008*	*34,731*
Texas Tech U	85,019	85,053
Health science ctr	44,802	45,310
Subtotal, TTU	*129,821*	*130,363*
U of North Texas	71,130	72,282
Texas Coll Osteopathy	26,018	25,359
Subtotal, U of NT	*97,148*	*97,641*
East Texas State U	20,203	20,554
ETSU at Texarkana	3,239	3,289
Subtotal, ETSU	*23,442*	*23,843*
Texas St Tech Inst	48,274	46,441
Texas Woman's U	33,811	34,712
Texas Southern U	25,178	25,452
Stephen Austin St U	28,468	28,967
Midwestern State U	11,062	11,315
Fibers & Food Comm	1,410	1,409
National Research Lab	29,515	42,300
SREB	135	135
Higher Education Fund	45,500	45,500
State Aid to Comm Colleges	558,165	569,065
Coordinating Board	9,171	6,944
Equalization grants	24,200	24,200
Baylor med & dental	43,317	43,317
Family prac residency	7,932	7,932
Tech research	39,770	
Advance research	19,855	
Incentive grant	1,452	1,452
Remedial ed	5,979	5,979
College work study	1,936	1,936
Other	1,468	866
Subtotal, CB	*155,080*	*92,626*
Total	**$2,821,806**	**$2,802,348**

UTAH

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Utah (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Utah	$112,257	$116,930
Medical programs	16,843	17,402
Research & public service	5,733	7,751
Subtotal, U of U	*134,833*	*142,083*
Utah State University	58,546	61,723
Agricultural programs	13,728	14,227
Research & public service	2,823	2,927
Subtotal, USU	*75,097*	*78,877*
Four-Year Universities		
Weber State University	36,982	38,689
Southern Utah University	12,475	13,449
Subtotal, 4-yr	*49,457*	*52,138*
Two-Year Colleges		
Snow College	7,029	7,410
Dixie College	7,419	7,947
College of Eastern Utah	6,839	7,050
Utah Valley Comm College	15,460	16,275
Salt Lake Comm College	26,726	28,202
Subtotal, 2-yr	*63,473*	*66,884*
Board of Regents & Statewide		
Administration	1,975	2,597
Statewide programs	2,888	3,309
Subtotal, SBR & Statewide	*4,863*	*5,906*
Total	**$327,723**	**$345,888**

VERMONT

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Vermont (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Vermont	$27,053	$26,647
Morgan Horse Farm	11	5
Subtotal, U of V	*27,064*	*26,652*
State Colleges	14,691	14,470
Vermont Interactive TV	344	344
Subtotal, S C's	*15,035*	*14,814*
Student Assistance Corp	12,735	12,544
Educational TV*	823	815
New England Higher Ed Compact	55	55
Higher Ed Planning Comm	20	
Ed Commission of the States	10	32
Total	**$55,742**	**$54,912**

*Formerly included in the appropriation to the University of Vermont. This change should be noted when campus figures are compared over time.

VIRGINIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Virginia (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Virginia	105,991	102,382
Hospital division	23,362	22,977
Clinch Valley Coll	4,534	4,464
Subtotal, U of V	*133,887*	*129,823*
Va Poly Inst & State U	100,164	96,960
Extension division	29,023	27,969
Research division	26,247	25,400
Subtotal, VPI & SU	*155,434*	*150,329*
Va Commonwealth U	103,380	100,657
Health sci. hospital	27,756	14,284
Subtotal, VCU	*131,136*	*114,941*
College of William & Mary	28,303	27,408
Richard Bland Coll	2,534	2,459
VIMS	10,927	10,707
Subtotal, CW&M	*41,764*	*40,574*
Other Colleges and Universities		
George Mason U	52,726	51,082
Old Dominion U	44,149	42,963
James Madison U	29,181	28,222
Radford U	24,164	23,820
Norfolk State U	19,688	19,038
Virginia State U	13,383	12,897
Longwood College	10,170	10,041
Mary Washington College	9,408	9,218
Christopher Newport College	9,026	8,991
Virginia Military Inst	8,603	8,395
Subtotal, C's & U's	*220,498*	*214,667*
Community Colleges	169,854	171,170
Student Aid*	29,483	38,328

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State Council of Higher Ed	3,514	3,216
Scholarship assist (CSAP)	4,302	4,302
Tuition assist (TAGP)	18,630	18,630
Work study program	1,650	1,650
Virginia scholars program	540	540
Outstanding faculty program	55	50
Eminent scholars	5,001	6,274
Regional grants & contracts	433	394
Maintenance of excellence	1,042	948
Library services	108	101
VA space grant scholarship		50
Grad and undergrad assist		75
Subtotal, SCHE	*35,275*	*36,230*
Eastern VA Med Auth (EVMA)	9,617	9,254
Innov Tech Auth	9,979	8,667
Melchers/Monroe memorials	193	179
Southeastern U res assoc	876	821
SREB	100	135
VCBA — equipment	21,175	15,831
VA Plan-Equal opportunity	4,548	3,719
SW VA Higher Ed Center	73	108
Subtotal, Other	*46,561*	*38,714*
Total	**$963,892**	**$934,776**

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for student aid as well as aid to these agencies (in $1,000s):

Dept of Health	480	710
Dept of Military Affairs	350	195
Total	**830**	**905**

Note: Included in the statewide total are the following appropriations to private institutions (in $1,000s):

Aid to student attending private or out-of-state insts	20,580	20,539
Appropriations to non-state agencies	41,746	34,708
Total, private	**$62,326**	**$55,247**

WASHINGTON

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Washington (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
University of Washington	$264,854	$273,008
Washington State U	149,416	155,097
Western Washington U	42,342	43,727
Eastern Washington U	37,743	38,720
Central Washington U	33,450	33,777
Evergreen State College	20,252	20,793
Community Colleges	293,320	304,656
Spokane Joint Center	306	292
Higher Ed Coordinating Brd	39,429	39,822
Total	**$881,112**	**$909,892**

WEST VIRGINIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in West Virginia.

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92(R)	1992-93
State University System:		
WV University*	$94,382	$94,382
Health science center**	45,587	45,587
WVU at Parkersburg	5,254	5,254
Subtotal, WVU	*145,223*	*145,223*
Marshall University	32,168	32,168
School of medicine	9,373	9,373
Subtotal, MU	*41,541*	*41,541*
WV College Graduate Studies	5,843	5,843
WV School Osteopathic Med	5,247	5,247
Central computer support	1,567	
Health sciences fund		150
Primary health education	4,000	4,000
Rural health initiative	2,000	2,000
System office	430	430
Subtotal, SUS	*205,851*	*204,434*

(Continued in the next column)

(Continued from the previous column)

State College System:		
Fairmont State College	12,444	12,444
WV State College	9,806	9,806
WV Institute of Technology	9,791	9,791
West Liberty State College	8,211	8,211
Shepard College	7,798	7,798
Concord College	6,590	6,590
Glenville State College	5,595	5,595
Bluefield State College	5,471	5,471
WV Northern Comm College	4,287	4,287
Southern WV Comm College	4,111	4,111
Central computer support	620	
Rural health initiative	200	
System office	350	350
Subtotal, SCS	*75,774*	*74,454*
Other Appropriations		
Central office administration	1,015	867
Higher ed grant program	3,795	3,795
Underwood-Smith scholarship	750	750
Tuition contract programs	606	606
Eminent scholars program	100	
Minority doctoral program		100
Humanities council		100
Computer center		2,000
SWVCC-Marshall 2+2 program		160
Microcomputer lab		750
Other (Unallocated)	250	110
Subtotal, Other	*6,516*	*9,238*
Less Lottery Proceeds***	- 3,520	- 3,520
Total	**$284,121**	**$284,606**

*Includes Potomac State College, a two-year branch campus.

**Includes dedicated proceeds of soft drink tax: FY1992: $9,300,000; and FY1993: $9,300,000

***Not included because lottery funds are not derived from state taxes.

WISCONSIN

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Wisconsin (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1991-92	1992-93
University of Wisconsin System		
Doctoral cluster		
Madison	267,208	281,824
University hospitals	2,282	2,282
Subtotal, UW, Madison	*269,490*	*284,106*
Milwaukee	88,738	92,031
Subtotal, doctoral	*358,228*	*376,137*
University centers		
Oshkosh	33,427	34,466
Eau Claire	32,631	33,578
Stevens Point	28,060	29,467
Whitewater	27,854	29,152
La Crosse	26,574	27,766
Stout	24,687	26,602
Platteville	18,766	20,042
River Falls	18,978	19,629
Parkside	17,123	17,651
Green Bay	15,463	16,001
Superior	10,418	10,465
Subtotal, U's	*253,981*	*264,819*
Centers (2-year)	23,319	24,253
Extension	45,466	47,104
System administration	8,857	9,272
Systemwide programs	12,583	13,616
Subtotal, UW-system	*702,434*	*735,201*
Voc. Tech. Adult Ed System	110,827	114,370
Medical College of Wisconsin	6,434	7,499
Higher Ed Aids Board	43,642	45,918
Total	**$863,337**	**$902,988**

WYOMING

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for the undivided biennia 1990-92 and 1992-94 in Wyoming (in thousands of dollars).

Institutions	Sums appropriated 1990-92	1992-94
University of Wyoming	$157,541	$157,541
Community Colleges	82,840	81,862
Comm Coll Commission	474	1,638
Higher ed computer network*	5,244	
Subtotal, CC	*88,558*	*83,500*
WICHE	3,705	3,263
Total	**$249,804**	**$244,304**

*Computer network is now included in the appropriation to the Community College Commission.

Note: The totals are for the undivided biennia. Half of each sum is used in the summary table.

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